FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1512.-Vol. XXXIV.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1864.

STAMPED.....SIXPENCE. UNSTAMPED..FIVEPENCE;

MR. JAMES CROFTS, SHAREBROKER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL.
(Established 22 years.)

W. Choyrs transacts business, in the way of PURCHASE or SALE, in every description of steets, but particularly in BRITISH MINES, in no case departing from the points of steets, at a set prices. All orders meet with the utmost punctuality and sal, and advice given as to the nature and eligibility of INVESTMENTS, when required.

Holders of mining shares DIFFICULT of SALE in the OPEN MARKET may find
The steet of t

CALLS, or under regard informs, may learn their true position, and be advised how to as, by applying to Mr. CROPTS. as OFFICE for the MANAGEMENT of MINES, or REFERENCE for others ma-aged in the country

MR. PETER WATSON, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING OFFICES, 79, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MR. LELEAN, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
11, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.
Shares bought and sold on the usual commission. Telegraphic messages promply attested to. Mines inspected, and reliable information given. Established 15 years.
Mr. Leikan recommends the purchase of Great Laxey, Great South Chiverton, North
Misura, and South St. Ives shares as safe and profitable investments, at quoted prices.

MR. J. W. GILBERT, MINE SHAREBROKER, 1, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

WILLIAM SEWARD, MINING BROKER, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 19, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C. Commission, 1½ per cent. on all transactions.

PICHARD CLIFT, MINE SHAREDEALER, late of Redruth, now 48, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON, where all lights are to be addressed.

JOHN RISLEY, 32, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C. SHARES in MINES BOUGHT and SOLD on commission, at 1% per cent., for immediate cash. Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

MR. WALTER TREGELLAS, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER, 12, 8t. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, E.C., has REMOVED to 3, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MR. JOHN R. PIKE, GENERAL SHAREDEALER,
OFFERS his SERVICES to INVESTORS.
3, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

MR. THOMAS CARTHEW, MINING OFFICES, 174, 818E LANE, BUCKLERSBURY, LONDON, E.C. Reliable information respecting mining generally can be obtained by applying as above. Bankers: Robarts, Lubbock, and Co., 15, Lombard-street, London.

MR. JOHN B. REYNOLDS has REMOVED from 37, Old Broad-street, to 54, THREADNEEDLE STREET.

MR. H. WADDINGTON, MINING AND SHAREBROKER, 20, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C. Shares in railways, mines, &c., bought and sold on the usual commission.

MR. E. GOMPERS, MINING OFFICES, BUSINESS TRANSACTED in BRITISH and FOREIGN STOCKS and SHARES. Torns, 14 per cent. Bankers: London and Westminster Bank.

MATTHEW GREENE, MINING SHAREDEALER, 27, AUSTINFRIARS, LONDON, E.C., strongly advises the immediate purchase of Great East Laxoy and East Rosewarne shares, at present prices; an important rise in these shares is certain.

Shares bought and sold. Commission, 1½ per cent.

. Oct. . Aug. . Apri . Jan. . May. . Fee, . July . Oct. . July . Dec.

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Jul

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Shares bought and sold. Commission, 1½ per cent.

MR. T. ROSEWARNE, 81, OLD BROAD STREET,
LONDON, E.G., has BUSINESS to TRANSACT in the FOLLOWING
STARES, at close market prices:—
Bronfoyd.
Chiverton.
Chiverton Valley.
Cawton.

East Russell.
Hingston.
Wheal Scoton.
Wheal Grenville.
Wheal Caradon.
East Caradon.
East Caradon.
Kelly Bray.
Wheal Caradon.
Wheal Caradon.
Valley.

MR. JOHN BATTERS, STOCK AND MINING SHAREBROKER, 13, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C., pays particular attention to British Lead, Copper, and Tin Mines, for which he solicits orders to sell or buy. A net traces.

Phonomeration to British Lend, Copper, and Discourage of the Lend, Copper, and Discourage of the Lend, Copper, and Discourage of the Lend, Lend,

MR. D. STICKLAND, M.E., having had upwards of 40 years' mining experience in Cornwall, several years of which he has had the entire magement of adness therein, enables him to GIVE GOOD ADVICE thereon.

MINES INSPECTED and faithfully REPORTED ON. DEALER in MINING, ALLWAY, and OTHER SHARES.

Ill monthly "Circular" for August contains a selected list of Cornish and other mines. Forwarded on receipt or six postage stamps.

Weilington Chambers, 72, Cannon-street West, London, E.C.

MR. J. P. ENDEAN, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER, I. CROWN COURT, OLD BROAD STREET LONDON, E.C. llaving had 25 years' experience in the mining districts of Devon and Corawall, and time in the London market, with daily information of important changes from qualified speak, also the most anthentic reports relating to other investments, he is in a position is affected expiralist information to his clients, and to direct capitalists whether to buy or all in mines, rallways, or other securities.

Investors should apply to him for reliable information relative to the Chiverton Mines, also the Camborne and Illogan districts.

A carefully should apply forwarded on receipt of 5s. in stamps.

Orders and telegrams receive immediate attention.

STOCK AND SHAREBROKER.—MR. J. P. ENDEAN, I, CROWN COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., having just nituaned from the mining districts of Devon and Cornwall, is in a position to advise invasions little thereto. Would advise the immediate purchase, at present prices, of last Carn Brea, Wheal Seton, Wheal Grenville, Great Wheal Vor, and New Wheal Vor, and Metal United.

MR. GEORGE BUDGE, SHAREBROKER, No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BULLDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (Established 17 years), has FOR LAIE at nett prices:—50 Foxdale (Isle of Man), £23; 1 South Caradon; 25 East Caradon, £314; 2 Wheal Seton, £216; 125 Wheal Foliard, 3s. 3d.; 50 East Russell, £5; 160 cast 40d, 47s.; 5 South Basset; 3 South France; 50 East Providence, £31 8 6; 50 Cast Wheal Yor, £28; 50 Sithney Wheal Metal, £3; 1000 Rossa Grande, 3s. 9d.; 50 St. Davide Gold, 9s. 6d.; 2 West Sharp Tor; 50 Okel Tor, £34;; 5 West Caradon; 100 Yale of Towy, 7s. 6d.; 25 Frank Mil's; 50 North Treekerby; 2 West Damsel, £85; 30 Wheal Gravelle, £736; 100 Bottle Hill, 6s.; 5 Cool's Kitchen; 100 Dale, 9s. 6d.; 10 westworth, £18; 50 North Pool; 30 Hingston Down; 50 North Devon, 40s.; 2 Caralland, 7s. 130 Wheal Gravelle, £736; 100 Bottle Hill, 6s.; 5 Cool's Kitchen; 100 Dale, 9s. 6d.; 100 Tytes Caradon, £180 Wheal Brathey, 11s. 6d.; 50 Chiverton Moor; 40 North Basset; 10 St. 50 Metal Early, £39; 200 Anglo-Brazilian, 5s. 6d.; 250 Dun Mountain, 7s. 6d.; 150 State Early, £39; 200 Anglo-Brazilian, 5s. 6d.; 250 Dun Mountain, 7s. 6d.; 150 State Early, £39; 200 East Del Rey, 12s.; 180 Don Pedro; 50 United Mexican,

O R G E M O O 1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET. E,

1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET.

JAMES HERRON has FOR SALE the following SHARES, at the prices quoted, and FREE OF COMMISSION:—
10 Anglo-Mex. Mint, £19. 6 ft. Wh. Fortane, £13. 20 Sithney Metal, £3. 10 Great East Lovell, £3. 5 Great Laxey, £16. 5 Great Laxey, £16. 10 Garreg, £3. 10 Golf Hill, £19. 40 Great South Chiverton. 10 South Greaville, 7s. 6d. 50 St. Day United, 31s. 22. 21 Cwm Erfin, £30%. 10 Hallenbesgie, £3%. 10 Sithney Caromeal, £5% 10 Golf Hill, £2. 22. 10 Cwm Erfin, £30%. 10 Hallenbesgie, £3%. 10 St. John del Rey. 10 St. John del R

1 East Basset, £69%.
10 East Carn Bres, £31/4.
10 East Wheal Yor, £41/4.
10 East Wheal Yor, £41/4.
10 East Gent, 4s, 3d.
10 East Gent, 4s, 3d.
10 East Gent, 4s, 3d.
10 East Grylis.
10 East Grylis.
10 East Grenville, £6 10s.
10 Fortuna, £37/4.
10 Fortuna, £37/4.
10 Grambler, £8.
10 Rosewarne, £31/4.
10 North Basset.
20 Fort Phillip, 22s.
20 Great Gendonc, £3.
21 South Frances.
22 South Frances.
23 South Frances.
24 South Frances.
25 Grambler, £8.
26 Grambler, £8.
27 South Frances.
28 South Frances.
29 So. Carn Brea, 10s.
20 Great No. Downs, £53/4 100 Santa Barbara, 8s. 9d.
21 And a BUYER of 500 Vale of Towy, 6s. 6d.; 10 East

10 Marke Valley.
10 Margery, £8.
1 Minera.
11 Minera.
12 North Robert, 6a 9d (including call).
20 Nov Scotia.
20 No, Minera preference.
2 Nangiles, £27½.
20 North Treakerby.
20 New Yor & Matal Utd.
20 New So. Caradon, 3a 6d
110 Nant-y-lago, 6a, 9d.
210 Nant-y-lago, 6a, 9d.
210 North Shepherds, £3½.
210 North Shepherds, £3½.
210 North Crofty, £3.17a 6d
210 No. Rosewarne, 10s.
210 North Basset.
210 West Starp Tor.
210 West Gardon, £19½.
210 West Martha, 19s.
210 Wheal Hope.
2110 Wheal Hope.
2110 West Ston, £227½.
210 West Martha, 19s.
210 Wheal Hope.
2110 West Ston, £227½.
220 Wheal Markaret, £9.
230 Rosewarne Utd., 34s.
240 Wheal Crober, £27s.
250 Wheal Markaret, £9.
261 Wheal Crober, £28s.
262 Wheal Markaret, £9.
263 Wheal Crober, £28s.
263 Wheal Crober, £28s.
264 Wheal Crober, £28s.
27 Telswny, £20½.
285 West Ghard Towy.
285 West Sharp Tor.
285 West Sharp Tor.
286 West Sharp Tor.
286 West Baset.
287 Wheal Markaret.
298 Wheal Crober, £27s.
298 Wheal Crober, £27s.
298 Wheal Crober, £28s.
298 Wheal Crober, £28s. And a BUYER of 500 Vale of Towy, 6s. 6d.; 10 East Carn Brea, £3%; 20 Wheal earle, 4s. 9d.: 10 Tolvadden, 20s.; 2 Herodstoot, £37; 20 Hingston, £4½. 2, Adam's court, Old Broad-street, August 12, 1864.

MESSRS. VIVIAN AND REYNOLDS, 37, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON. E.C., MINING ENGINEERS, INSPECTORS OF MINES, COMMISSION, and GENERAL AGENTS for the PURCHASE or SALE of MINE SHARES, RAILWAY, and EVERY OTHER DESCRIPTION of STOCK. Commission on share transactions 1½ per cent. on £100 and above, and 2½ per cent. on leas sums.

MR. EDWARD COOKE, MINING SHAREBROKER, 75, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. Reliable information given on application, relative to the merits of mines, either for speculation or investment, Aug. 12, 1864.

Bankers: Alliance Bank, Lothbury.

MR. GEORGE BATTERS strongly recommends his friends to buy
West Chiverton, Chiverton, Herodsfoot, South Caradon, Devon Great Consols,
Great Wheal Vor, Chiverton Valley, Prosper United, Wentworth Consols, and Sithney
Wheal Metal for investment. These shares will pay good interest for money at pre-

west Chiverton can now be bought at £65, and Chiverton at £8½. The shares have been knocked down from force of circumstances and by unfair means. The prospects at he respective mines were never better. I strongly recommend my friends to buy immediately. A rise to £100 in West and to £20 in Chiverton is certain.

76, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

I L L I A M W A
29, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MR. WM. BIRDSEY, MINE AND SHAREBROKER, No. 2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

WILLIAM BARTLETT, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER, MINING EXCHANGE, and No. 2, BUCKLERSBURY, LONDON, E.C. FOR SALE:—

10 Tolvadden, £1 14. 20 North Treskerby. Bankers: Alliance Bank. 50 Worvas Downs. 3 Wheai Trelawny.

MR. G. D. SANDY, SHAREDEALER, No. 48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C. FOR SALE:—
110 Bedol-Aur.
10 Bryntail, £31/4. 1 East Basset, £68½. 20 North Basset, £3½. 50 Wheal Hartley. 1 Wheal Buller. 20 Great Retailack. 20 Great Wheal Vor. £271/2 15 Great Fortune, £121/2. 20 North Chiverton, £2. 10 East Carn Brea. 20 East Rosewarne, £3¹4.

Mr. Sandy strongly recommends the immediate purchase of East Lovell, West Great Work, Great South Chiverton, and Great Laxey, as safe investments. Current Daily Price List may be obtained as usual. JAMES HUME, SHAREBROKER, 74, OLD BROAD STREET, AND MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.
FOR SALE:—20 North Basset, £3½; 10 East Russell, £4½; 10 E. Lovell, £11½; 10 Hingaton, £4½; 10 Uny, £5½; 5 Wendron Consols, £5; 50 Santa Barbara, 8s; 10 North Treekerby, £4½; 5 Great Fortune, £12; 20 East Cara Brea, £5½; 5 Went Chi-

North Treskerby, £41/4; 5 Great Fortune, £12; 20 East Carn Drea, 2072; verten, £65; 10 Marke Valley, £4%; 50 Carn Camborne, 28s. 64.

J. Humz's Circular of Aug. 11 will be sent on receipt of six stamps. Subscription Der annum.

Mr. Hunz having returned from a tour of inspection of mines, is in a position to remmend a few mines of great merit, and which, being now at low prices, must have reat rise shortly.

WEST VOR.—This is a mine of great promise, and will, doubtless, prove one of the

WEST YOR.—This is a mine or great promise, and provides of the district.

NEW WENDRON CONSOLS.—The shaft sinking by nine men; lode worth full £50 for length of shaft; expense of sinking £18 per fm.

Mr. HUNK has business in these shares. He believes it to be one of the best speculations in Cornwall.

Commission 1½ per cent.

Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank.

MESSRS. ROBERTS AND CO., 31, NEW BROAD STREET,
E.C., have selected a LIST of DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES
which they can strongly recommend. Also, Bank, Railway, and other shares.
Commission, 14, per cent.
Office of Roberts and Co.'s "Price List, and Stock and Share Reporter," price 3d.

M ESSRS, ROBERTS AND CO.'S PRICE LIST AND STOCK AND SHARE REPORTER contains Reports of Mines, Notices of Meetings lains of Mining Districts (showing the position of progressive mines in reference to hose returning large profits), Railway Meetings, Joint-Stock Companies Intelligence and Advice as to the Purchase and Sale of Stock.—31, New Broad-street, London, E.C.

CAUTION.—BEFORE BUYING a MINE SHARE READ TREVOIR AND CO.'S "MINES AND MINING," and learn the enormous risks and heavy losses awaiting all who enter on mining without experience. To the young adventurer its perusal will save scores, or perhaps hundreds of pounds.

Per post 13 stamps. C. Chapman, 3, Upper John-street, Barnebury-park, London, N., "a," Beware of gratuitous circulars and advice, and most new mines.

M R. T. P. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND AUCTIONEER, 2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND GENERAL MINING SHAREDEALER,
2, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.
Mr. TROMAS has selected a few mines, both dividend and speculative (some with Himited liability), that he considers should be purchased at present rates. The list forwarded post free for six stamps.
Mr. TROMAS has FOR SALE 50 shares in the Havan Mine Company (Limited), £5 paid, at £2 s. 6d. per share; also, 100 shares in the Cwmsymlog Mine Company (Limited), £5 paid, at 25s. per share. Business in market shares, at market rates.

MR. FRANCIS G. LANE, No. 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE,
LONDON, E.C., has the following SHARES FOR SALE:—

25 Chiverton Valley, £3.
25 North Shepherst, £2%.
26 North Minera, £1.
26 North Minera, £1.
27 North Minera, £1.
28 North Minera, £1.
29 North Minera, £1.
20 North Monn, 29.
20 Cook's Kitchen, £16.
20 Quebrad, £4.
21 Seat Vor, £24.
22 East Vor, £24.
23 North Devon, £2.
24 Seat Greeville, £6.
25 North Devon, £2.
26 East Greeville, £6.
26 North Devon, £2.
27 Seat Greeville, £6.
28 North Devon, £2.
29 Seat Greeville, £6.
20 East Greeville, £6.
21 Seat Vor, £2.
22 Seat Vor, £2.
23 North Devon, £2.
24 Seat Vor, £2.
25 North Devon, £2.
26 Land Greeville, £6.
27 Seat Greeville, £6.
28 North Devon, £2.
29 Seat Vor, £2.
20 East Greeville, £6.
20 East Greeville, £6.
20 East Greeville, £6.
20 East Core, £2.
20 Seat Devon & Bedford,
20 East Core, £2.
20 Seat Devon & Bedford,
21 East Vor, £2.
24 Seat Vor, £2.
25 Seat Core, £2.
26 Seat Greeville, £6.
26 Seat Greeville, £6.
27 Seat Devon & Bedford,
28 Seat Vor, £2.
28 Seat Vor, £2.
28 Seat Just Consols (fally paid), 10s.
29 Seat Just Consols (fally paid), 10s.
20 Seat Greeville, £6.
25 East Vor, £2.
26 Seat Just Consols (fally paid), 10s.
26 Seat Greeville, £6.
27 Seat Just Consols (fally paid), 10s.
28 Seat Vor, £1.
29 Seat Greeville, £6.
20 Sea

MR. F. W. MANSELL, MINING SHAREBROKER, 75, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MR. THOS. THOMPSON, MINING OFFICES,

MESSES. WARD AND JACKMAN, STOCK AND SHAREBROKERS, 2, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, AND MINING EXCHANGE. LONDON, E.C. (Established Eleven Years.)

TRANSACT BUSINESS in BEITISH AND FOREIGN MINING SHARES and OTHER SECURITIES at closest prices, nettor on commission, but not being DEALERS only execute orders confided to them.

Tolegraphic messages to buy or sell shares of every description promptly executed for immediate cash, or the fortnightly settlements.

Commission, 14 per cent. on all transactions.

Aug. 12, 1864. Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. EDWARD KING has REMOVED to No. 1, WINCHESTER
BUILDINGS, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MR. E. TREGILGAS, MINE AGENT, MOLD, FLINTSHIRE,

I SAAC FRANCIS, NANT, WREXHAM, a dresser of 30 years' experience, is OPEN to INSPECT ANY DRESSING PLACE on moderate terms. Mr. Francis can introduce PLANS of IMPROVEMENTS that will SAVE THIRTY PER CENT. COST in certain departments of any dressing floors.

WHEAL CURTIS.—TWENTY SHARES FOR SALH.
Any reasonable offer will be accepted.—Address, "H.D.," 16, Ludgate-street, it. Paul's, London, E.C.

WHEAL CARADON MINE.—SHARES in this promising MINE FOR SALE, all calls paid up.—Apply by letter to "Box 216," Post-mice, Bristol.

NORTH DEVON SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—FOR SALE, TWENTY FULLY PAID-UP SHARES, at 47s. 6d. each.—Apply to "A. N.," 10, Chichester-place, Wandsworth-road.

MINING CAPTAIN WANTED, for a COPPER MINE in the

SOUTH-WEST of IRELAND, competent to undertake the entire management, teep the mine accounts, &c.,—Applications, with testimonials, and staring terms, &c., o be addressed to "H.," 22, Nassau-street, Dublin.—August 9, 18-4.

to be addressed to "H.," 22, Nassau-street, Dublin.—August 7, 1000

WANTED, by the NORTH STAFFORD RAILWAY COMPANY, a RESIDENT ENGINEER, to TAKE the GENERAL CHARGE of the LOCOMOTIVE and CARRIAGE and WAGON DEPARTMENTS, and of the MAINTENANCE of the WAY and WORKS. Salary, £500 per annum.—Applications, with references, to be addressed to the secretary, at Stoke-upon-Trent, on or hadore the 5th September.

J. SAMUDA, Sec.

WANTED, TWO THOUSAND POUNDS, on good personal security, for two years, at 25 per cent.—For particulars, address "W. H. J.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.—July 27, 1864.

WANTED, the MINING JOURNAL for the years 1856, 1857, and 1860.—Apply by letter, stating price required, to "B. O.," MINING JOURNAL ffice, 26, Ficet-street, London, E.C.

COLLIERY AND SLATE QUARRY.—LEASES WANTED, direct from landlord if possible. Must bear the atrictest investigation.—Particulars to "Verax," the Crown Hotel, St. Martin's-court, St. Martin's-lane, London, W.G.

ENGINEERING ESTABLISHMENT.—WANTED TO RENT OR PURCHASE, PREMISES with PLANT and MACHINERY, in a locality offering the greatest economy of labour and materials,—Address, with full particulars, to "H. M. F.," care of Mesers. Hammond and Nephew, 77, Cheapside, E. C.

TO COAL OWNERS.—WANTED, a GOOD STRONG
DERBYSHIRE COAL for the LONDON MARKET, on the London and NorthWestern Rallway line.—Address, "T. M.," 141, Marylebone-road, London, N.W.

TO IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURERS.—WANTED, by a respectable person, a SITUATION as MANAGER of IRONWOKES. He is fully competent to get up armour-plates (as made at Sheffield), boiler and ship plates of iron or steel, rallway tyres of ditto, or of steel and iron combined, Bessemer steel ralls, angle iron, merchant iron, &c.—Address, "Tubai," Post-office, Sheffield.

TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED, a PARTNER, with about £4000, in a FIRST-CLASS COLLIERY. The return would be most advantageous. The cost of raising the coal, including royalty, expenses of management, interest on capital, &c., would be not more than 4s. 6d. to 5s. per ton, whereas 9s. 6d. to 10s. per ton is the average price on the pit brow.—Address, "W. 15," Post-office, Liverpool.

ELFORD, WILLIAMS, AND C 0.,

MR. FRANK M. SPENCE, a British subject, now resident in San Francisco, having CONSIDERABLE EXPERIENCE in GOLD, SILVER, and COPPER MINING in that state, British Columbia, Vancouver's Island, and Maxieo, has studied (with high bhonours) chemistry, metallurgy, and geology, in Owen's College, Manchester, is READY to REPORT ON and INVESTIGATE ANY MINERAL PROPERTY on the WEST COAST of AMERICA, and AIRANGE the BUSINESS of ANY FIRM or COMPANY ENGAGED in MINING.—For further informations, splyt to Messrs. Chadwick, AdaMon, McKENWA, and Co., financial agasts, No. 27, Great George-street, Westminster, London, and 64, Cross-street, Manchester.

FOR SALE, 194 in. FORCING PUMP, 14 in. LIFTING PUMP, HAND PUMPS, pumping crank, lifting screw, pit chain, and other collicry material.—Apply to Mr. John Farler, Nalisea, near Bristol.

POR SALE, the RIGHT to the PATENT of a VALUABLE IMPROVEMENT in VALVES and BUCKETS for PUMPS, and in VALVES or COCKS for OTHER USES.—For particulars, apply to Mr. W. T. RAWLE, patent and mining agent, 39, Budge-street, Bristol.

TO INVENTORS AND PATENTEES.—A GENTLEMAN having an extensive connection with manufacturers, merchants having an extensive connection with manufacturers, merchants, and others, would be GLAD to UNDERTAKE the SALE of INVENTIONS or PATENTED ARTICLES, on commission... Apply to Mr. Rawas, patent office, 14, Clare-street, Bristol.

N.B.—Continental and foreign agencies salimited.

MANCHESTER.

MANCHESTER.

MANCHESTER.

MANCHESTER.

INSURANCE, AND GENERAL SHAREBROKER.

BOYAL INSURANCE BUILDINGS, KING STREET, MANCHESTER.

A Monthly Investment Circular on application.

Original Correspondence.

COAL-CUTTING MACHINE PATENTS.

Sin,—It is with reluctance I again ask you for space in your valuable Journal, to refute the several misstatements which have appeared lately in your paper in reference to coal-cutting machines, but trust, as the subject is one of much importance to the mining world, you will oblige me by inserting the following in your next Journal. In the first place, as to the letter signed "H. T. J.," in the Journal of July 23, the writer says he has carefully read the comments upon the case of Frith v. Ridley; if so there is no need for me to give any opinion on the agreement referred to, and I must respectfully decline to do so, as I am sure such a subject would not be interesting or useful to the public: and as the other part of the letter is must respectively define to do so, as I am sure such a subject would not be interesting or useful to the public; and as the other part of the letter is merely the private opinion of the writer, I leave it as such, and pass on to the letter signed "Vindex," in the Journal of July 30. It is evident from this letter that "Vindex," in the Journal of July 30. It is evident from this letter that "Vindex," is very anxious to have the opinion of "H.T. J." fully corroborated, and for this purpose gives a very intricate statement in figures, and I have no doubt that when "H. T. J." saw those figures he was much gratified with the able manner his friend "Vindex" confirmed his opinion, and this supposition is fully borne out by the able manner. his opinion, and this supposition is fully borne out by the able manne "H. T. J." has defended his friend "Vindex," in last week's Journal "H. T. J." has defended his friend "Vindex," in last week's Journal; but, unfortunately, he has fallen into the same error to that of his friend "Vindex." by not getting the dimensions of the elephant's trunk, which ought to have been 4½ inches diameter, instead of 5 inches, as stated in his letter; this slight alteration will naturally reduce the rubbing surface of the trunk from that stated by "H. T. J." But this is not the only error made by him in his friction question; he has omitted altogether to take into account the rubbing surface of the guide-bar of the original, or Hetton machine.

Hetton machine.

But this I will explain by-and-bye. I must now return to "H. T. J.'s" friend, "Vindex," and point out a few of the blunders and misstatements made by him, In the first place, I must inform "Vindex" that the trunk coal-cutter at Broomhill Colliery has a 7-inch diameter cylinder, instead of an 8-inch, as stated in his letter, and on which he has based his calculations for comparison of the two machines—the Broomhill machine and the Hetton machine; and another very serious blunder is made by "Vindex" in reference to the pressure need to drive the trunk machine. Instead of Hetton machine; and another very scrious blunder is made by "Vindex" in reference to the pressure used to drive the trunk machine. Instead of 40 lbs. per square inch, 25 lbs. ought to have been stated as the pressure at Broomhill; and, even at this low pressure, it will be shown that the Broomhill machine will be quite equal in power to that of the Hetton machine at 40 lbs. to the inch pressure, besides other advantages which I shall endeavour to point out; but, before doing so, I beg to remind your readers of the fact that I am equally as much interested in the Hetton machine as the Broomhill machine; and, as both machines were made under my absolute instructions, I trust this will be a sufficient guarantee for the correctness of my statements on this important subject.

ness of my statements on this important subject.

DESCRIPTION OF MACHINES.—The Broomhill machine has a cylinder of 7 inches diameter and 12 inches stroke, and works at a pressure of 25 lbs. to the inch; diameter of trunk, 4½ inches. This machine is 3 feet 4 inches to the inch; diameter of trunk, 4½ inches. This machine is 3 feet 4 inches long, and in all other respects made to suit the seam of coal it works, and weighs about ½ ton. The Hetton machine has a cylinder of 5 inches diameter and 12 inches stroke, and works at a pressure of about 40 lbs. to the inch. The length of this machine is about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches; weight when first put to work, 13 cwts. I will now proceed to give a relative comparison of the two machines, and as to the consumption of power and the actual horse-power of each machine, in accordance with descriptions given above, and each machine making 90 double strokes per minute.

BROOMHILL MACHINE.—Diameter of cylinder, 7 in.; then, 38-48 in. being the area of back end of cylinder, and 24-35 in. area of trunk end of ditto, we have

being the area of back end of cylinder, and 2435 in. area of trunk end of ditto, we have $38\cdot48+24\cdot35=62\cdot83\div2=31\cdot4$, the true area acted upon by the power. By this we have $31\cdot4$ the area $\times 25$ the pressure $\times 180$ the rate per minute in feet $=141300\cdot0\div33000=4\cdot27$ horse-power.

33000 = 4·27 horse-power. HETTON MACHINE.—Diameter of cylinder, 5 in.; and, by the same rule we have $19\cdot62$ in. area of the back end of cylinder, and $17\cdot86$ in. area of front end. Then $10\cdot62 + 17\cdot86 = 37\cdot46 \div 2 = 18\cdot74$, the true area acted upon by the power. Whence we have $18\cdot74$ area $\times 30$ the pressure + 110 the rate per minute in feet $= 134928\cdot9 \div 3300$

Now, it will be seen from the above that the two machines are nearly Now, it will be seen from the above that the two machines are nearly of the same power, in accordance with the difference of the respective pressures applied. We will now see what difference there is in the consumption of power by each machine. The capacity of the trunk engine cylinder, after deducting the trunk, is 754 cubic inches for each double stroke. Hence $754 \times 90 = 67260$ cubic inches per minute, at the pressure of 25 by, to the inch, or 1.66 atmospheres; we have thus $67860 \times 1.66 = 1.024760 \times 1.769 = 6520$ cubic forth $67860 \times 1.66 = 1.024760 \times 1.024 = 1.024760$ 11264760 \div 1728 = 65.2 cubic feet of air per minute, at the common pressure of the atmosphere consumed. In the Hetton machine, by the same rule as above, the capacity of the cylinder of this machine is 450 cubic inches for each double stroke. Hence 450 \times 90 = 40500 per minute, at the pressure of 40 lbs. to the inch, or 2.66 atmospheres; then we have thus $40500 \times 2.66 = 107730.00 \div 1728 = 62.3$ cubic feet per minute, consumed at the common pressure of the atmosphere.

and 40000 200 = 10173000 = 1728 = 023 cubic feet per minute, consumed at the common pressure of the atmosphere.

This shows a difference of 2.9 feet in the consumption of air in favour of the Hetton machine; but this is quite equalled by the extra power given by the Broomhill machine—that is, 25-horse power more; consequently, so far the two machines are pretty near equal. So far as regards the power consumed, I will now proceed and correct the misstatement made by your correspondent "H. T. J.," in last week's Journal, in reference to rubbing the surface of each machine; but beg to remark here that this question is of very little importance to either of the machines, and will in nowise affect the general working of them than any other ordinary engine similarly constructed; but as the question has been brought forward I will give its

FIRST, THE TRUNK MACHINE.—Diameter of trunk, 4:25 in.; so 4:25

Second, the Herron Machine.—Diameter of trunk, \$25 in.; so \$25 in.

It will be seen from the above that in this, as well as in the consumption of power, the machines are nearly equal; but, in point of fact, the trunk machine has many advantages over that of the Hetton machine. First, the trunk machine is 2 ft. shorter than the Hetton machine. This is a very important advantage, as it enables the machine to be more easily taken round the sharp bends and turnings necessary in a colliery. Another advantage is that it is 2 or 3 cwts. lighter, consequently more easily taken from one part of the workings to the other. Another most important advantage in the trunk machine is the utilising of the power in bringing the pick back to make another blow; the power consumed to bring the pick back in the trunk machine for each blow is 435-05 cubic inches at the common pressure of the atmosphere; as thus 292-2 in. =the capacity of the cylinder at trunk end, then 292-2×1-66 power=485-05, as above. But in the Hetton machine considerable more power is wasted in bringing the cylinder at trupk end, then 292°2×1°66 power=485°05, as above. But in the Hetton machine considerable more power is wasted in bringing the pick back, as for each blow there is consumed 626°69 cubic inches of air at the common pressure of the atmosphere; as thus 235°6 in. equal the capacity of the cylinder, then 235°6×2°66°=626°69 cubic inches at the common pressure of the atmosphere. This shows a saving of 141°64 cubic inches of air each stroke in the use of the trunk arrangement; and, again, the power applied to give the blow by the trunk machine is much greater than that of the Hetton machine, as showing thus—area of trunk cylinder 38°4×28° power=960°0; here the trunk piston is actuated by a force equal to 960°0 lbs.; and the Hetton machine 19°6=area of cylinder then equal to 960 0 lbs.; and the Hetton machine 19 6=area of cylinder then 19.6 × 40 power=784.0 lbs.; consequently, the trunk machine blow is actuated with a force equal to 176.0 lbs. more than that of the Hetton machine, and by this it is proved that the trunk machine arrangement has decided advantages over that of the ordinary cylinder arran trust the above facts will be useful to the ordinary cylinder arrangement. I trust the above facts will be useful to the numerous readers of your Journal. I should have had much pleasure in making a few remarks on the letter signed the "West Ardsley Company," in the Journal of last week, but fear I have already encroached on your valuable space.

Cud Becston House, Becston, Leeds, Aug. 10.

R. RIDLEY.

COAL-CUTTING MACHINERY.

SIR,—Your correspondents, "H.T.J." and "Vindex," have shown conclusively that the "trunk engine" cannot be advantageously applied to coal-cutting machinery—that it is inferior to the original engine in every property material to the result, and, therefore, that its application to the purpose named near not a proper subject for a patent. The granting of this patent could only occur under allegations which would mislead and deceive the officers of the Crown, and, as is well known, a patent so obtained is valid and after payalus to those who have required it.

this patent contains, the crown, and, as is well known, a patent so obtained is void, and of no value to those who have acquired it.

The two points stated in the petition of Jones and Ridley, and upon which their claim for a patent entirely rosts, and to which they are absolutely limited and bound, are—

1. The economy of air; and—2. The shortening of the machine.

Now, as to the second claim, it is obvious that it is not subject matter atent: there is no scale attached to the original patent, and any tyro hanics must see how numerous are the means of reducing the length of the machine, without affecting the principle, or interfering with its working qualities. This part of the patent would, therefore, have to be disclaimed by Messrs. Jones and Ridley before they could take proceedings for infringement, and their sole case would, therefore, depend upon claim No. 1—that is, "economy of air." I take "H. T. J.'s" measurements of the rubbing surface as being correct:—

Trunk engine.

Increase 126 sup. in., or 31/3 to 1.

This increased friction surface must be constantly and well greased. The work is done in an atmosphere highly charged with floating particles of coal dust, producing even in the smallest piston-rod engines a tendency to clog. The increase of surface at these parts is a positive deterioration of the machine; the clogging resistance on the gland augmenting in a greater ratio than the increase of surface, but the following figures may alucidate the results:

Which is exactly 3½ to 1, or in other words an increase of \$23½ per cent.

In dealing with compressed air as a motive-power, its costs may be taken as twice that of steam. The West Ardsley machine cannot be supplied with air sufficient to work it with less steam-power than five horses, at a cost of 1½d. for every ton of coal which it is capable of cutting. I, therefore, estimate the power consumed by the trunk engine equivalent to the whole power of a fifteen-horse steam-engine, at a cost of 3d. or 3½d. per ton upon the maximum quantity of coal to be cut, so that the relative cost stands thus—

se of 2331/4 per cent.

Barnsley, Aug. 10. 2d. per ton. Observer.

MINING IN PEMBROKESHIRE.

Sir,-"Can I pride myself," asks Mr. Parkinson, "on being the first o name to you the probable successful mining in Pembrokeshire for metallic ore?" In reply, will you permit me to state that the Llanfernach Mines, which are in Pembrokeshire, about midway between Cardigan and the Narberth-road Station, on the South Wales Railway, was for many years quoted in your columns, and is now successfully worked? In the neighbourhood of Newport, too, and other parts of the county, trials have been made for lead and copper with varying success; and at St. David's we have it on tradition that gold was found in large quantities, but under some vesticitions are considered by the State the owners of property were not we have it on tradition that gold was found in large quantities, but under some restrictions enforced by the State, the owners of property were not permitted to work it. We are also assured that the Precelly range of mountains are auriferous, and would produce gold in larger quantities than Dolgelly. Some years ago I referred to these facts in your columns. I think I have said enough to show Mr. Parkinson that he was not the first to call attention to metallic mining in Pembrokeshire. Still, that county is comparatively unknown, and would repay a very close inspection. There are few places where a mining tourist, fully up to his work, could more profitably spend three or four weeks in the search for minerals. He must, however, take pains thoroughly to understand the rocks—geologically and mineralogically,—and with the coloured maps of the Geological Survey, and De la Beche's excellent and trustworthy memoir in his hands, he would avoid mistakes which under other circumstances are unavoidable. and De la Beehe's excellent and trustworthy memoir in his hands, he would avoid mistakes which under other circumstances are unavoidable. He would certainly be preserved from such errors as Mr. Parkinson makes when he says that the "extension railway bill obtained to meet (!) at Whitland Station" will prove highly beneficial to the Fronlwyd mines for the transit of ore to the market. Now, Fronlwyd is about midway between Cardigan and Whitland, according to Mr. Parkinson, and at this moment there is no railway in contemplation through that district. A railway from Newcastle-Emlyn to Narberth was contemplated last year by a company on the verge of bankruptey, having spent half-a-million in making nineteen miles of railway. That scheme fell to the ground, never, in all probability, to be resuscitated, as the country itself is impracticable, and without sufficient population to pay a dividend on a tenth of the capital required to make the line. Mr. Parkinson evidently refers to an extension of the Pembroke and Tenby line, from Tenby to Whitland, for which an Act has just been obtained, but that will be of no earthly use to the Fronlwyd mines, because Fronlwyd is ten miles north of Whitland, the terminus of the Whitland and Tenby line, which runs to the south-west, through Narberth to Tenby. In fact, its nearest approach to the Fronlwyd mines is its terminus at Whitland, ten miles from the mines, according to Mr. Parkinson's own showing.

Carmarthen, Aug. 8.** og to Mr. Parkinson's own showing.

Carmarthen, Aug. 8.

WINDING-UP MINES.

SIR,-That a compulsory winding-up of a mining company will necesarily give dissatisfaction to the defaulting contributories is to be expected sarily give dissatisfaction to the defaulting contributories is to be expected, but this class of persons will do well to remember that the Legislature looks to the interests of mining creditors rather than of defaulting shareholders, for roasons satisfactory to all but shareholders. Persons who engage in mining speculations with a view to the market instead of legitimate mining, of course are very ready to cry out when the bubble bursts and payment of their calls is enforced, and hence your correspondents' complaints about Wheal Neptune, in which the sole question was whether a nominee of the shareholders, or a nominee of the creditors, should be the liquidator of the company; in other words, whether the winding-up should be voluntary or under the supervision of the Court; and the Vice-Warden decided, for the sake of unpaid creditors, that the latter course should be adopted, and his decision had the entire approval of the Lords Justices on the ill-advised appeal made to them by the proposed voluntary liquidator, who was promoter, solicitor, petitioner, voluntary liquidator, and appellant. The fact, if true, that he undertook the duty of voluntary liquidator gratuitously is sufficiently intelligible to men of business. Without further reference to this case, it is very evident that if an insolvent company may appoint their own nominee as liquidator, and so exclude the interference of a court of justice, they hold their cards in their own hands, and may pay the creditors or not at their own convenience. The allegation that the expenses of a voluntary liquidator are less than those of the Court may or may not be true as applied to the Court of Chancery; but, if the winding-up is intended to be honestly carried out, it is evidently untrue as applied to the Vice-Warden's Court. It must be remembered that a voluntary liquidator cannot compel payment of any call he may make, except by making special applications to the Court whenever its aid is required, re-opening all questions on every application, whereas one sim but this class of persons will do well to remember that the Legislature look

others dead and represented by executors, and in many instances not re-presented at all; and, perhaps, a majority of the contributories are pos-sessed only of doubtful assets; and if it is supposed that a partnership of this kind can scrutinise their liabilities, enforce payment of arrears from defaulters subject to their appeals to the Lords Justices, pay their creditors, and, finally, adjust the partnership accounts between the members of the company, so, that all who have overraid shall be reimbursed, in short company, so that all who have overpaid shall be reimbursed—in short that a company can be "wound-up" in a very short period, the explana-

company, so that all who have overpaid shall be reimbursed—in short, that a company can be "wound-up" in a very short period, the explanation betrays entire ignorance of such matters.

It must be remembered that companies composed principally of solvent partners are not in question. They meet and pay their debts, and require no winding-up apparatus; but it is the unsuccessful mine which comes under the rod of a compalsory winding-up; and when, as it frequently occurs, half the contributories are men of narrow means, and, having to pay for others who have become bankrupt and insolvent, can only pay by instalments, men of business and sense will understand how delays must necessarily occur in a winding-up of any kind; but the same causes of delay sarily occur in a winding-up of any kind; but the same causes of delay which affect a compulsory winding-up would doubly exist to retard the course of a voluntary winding-up.

there have only been two appeals to the Lords Justices sin into operation, both of which have been dismissed with or

THE THREE WAYS OF WINDING-UP A PUBLIC COMPANY SIR,—The proceedings in the winding-up of Old Wheal Neptons state the data for much reflection in connection with public companies; for although in this instance the Vice-Warden has undoubtedly acted with the data for much reflection in connection with public companies; for all though in this instance the Vice-Warden has undoubtedly acted windering impartiality as between creditors and contributories, it may not always happen that the motives of parties are so transparent as to permit of a judy tempering his decision upon them. That Mr. Pulbrook was wrong is his interpretation of the law is apparent from the unequivocal decision of the Lords Justices, and an opposite decision would have been open to the gravative. The Lords Justices have decided that where a company is being, a about to be, voluntarily wound-up, the Court may, upon a petition for a company winding-up, order the voluntary winding-up to continue uses the supervision of the Court; may remove the liquidators appointed by the company, and appoint others interested alike in the creditors and cominations, as the Court thinks just. So long as the Lords Justices were this opinion, it will matter little whether Mr. Pulbrook attempts "to sum the place of the Vice-Warden" or not, and until an opposite decision obtained, the public will have little to dread as to expensive winding an nor need creditors fear being mulet of their rights, either by shareholden or promoters. The effect of an opposite decision by the Lords Justice would have placed public companies (or at least all unsuccessful one) in the hands of promoters; because, as the promoters and their friends have at all times the most powerful voice in the company, the system would have become general of appointing, as was done in Old Wheal Nepus, promoters' nominees to the office of liquidators, and defying the Court upon cause being shown for his removal, and the general bearing of the case may have made it apparent to the Vice-Warden, that a special argument, to show cause for Mr. Pulbrook's removal was unnecessary, and yet not have prevented him from making the order complained of.

Aug. 8. ment, to show cause for Mr. Pulprook's removal was unnecessary, and not have prevented him from making the order complained of.

Aug. 8.

A Cornish Solicing.

WHEAL NEPTUNE, AND WINDING-UP.

Aug. 8.

WHEAL NEPTUNE, AND WINDING-UP.

Sir,—I think the decision in the Neptune matter is so opposed to all justice, that the utmost publicity should be given to the facts of the cas, that other companies, unfortunately placed in the position of being conpelled to wind-up, may take the necessary precautions to do so as cheapy as possible. In September of last year Mr. Pulbrook served the necessary notice on the company to pay his debt, or be wound-up; at that time considerable amount of capital was expected to be thrown into the concern-I pressar representations to that effect were made to him, and he did not press his claim. Use, tunately, the negociations fell through, and a meeting was called in the middle of February to wind-up the company. At this meeting shaveholders stended repressing upwards of 3500 shares, or one-half of the company (not 200, as stated in your windle), the negociations fell through, and a meeting was called in the middle despected to be put in on the company's property, and Mr. Pulbrook stated that being the only person who could wind-up the company, he should present a petition for hat purpose, that all the craditors might fare alike. At that meeting a letter was read hem Measrs. Harvey and Co., that they must be paid or they would wind-up the company and they further arrogantly stated they would not agree to any voluntary winding-up. Mr. Pulbrook presented his petition on Febr. 10, and a day or two afterwards seried inductions restrainfund on March 1, at Excier, and from the report, may be property, and they further arrogantly stated they would not agree to any voluntary winding-up. Mr. Marrack for Measrs. Harvey, and Mr. Harris, a director, in person. On George serial parts of the day of the property of the company approach, and they further arrogantly stated they would not agree to a voluntary winding-up should read the series of the series o

THE FORMATION OF GRANITE.

Sin,—Mr. Ennor refuses, then, to discuss the formation of granite with me, under the pretence that while he is writing a series of letters he camot wait to answer any objection arising from them. Now, it so happens that the question between us was suggested by Mr. Ennor in a letter before it commenced the series he refers to. The only conclusion your readers arrive at is that Mr. Ennor is afraid to enter upon the discussion, after all his idle brag. He has yet to learn that mere assertions does not make an arrive at is that Mr. Ennor is afraid to enter upon the discussion, after all his idle brag. He has yet to learn that mere assertions does not make a argument in a controversy on mineralogy. If I were mean enough, I could hit him with his own coarse weapons until he roared dustily. But why descend to personalities? One word as to the consistency of Mr. Ennor, and I have done. Mr. Ennor boasts that he never reads the word of scientific men, and yet he tells us, with a chuckle of delight, Murchison, Percy, and Tennant are changing their views on the formation of grania. How does he know? His notions about these eminent men are probably, like his notions about the formation of granite and mineral lodes, derived by a sort of second sight, with which Mr. Ennor is specially endowed by his Maker.—Blaenporth.

JOHN JONES.

THE FORMATION OF GRANITE.

THE FORMATION OF GRANITE.

Sir,—It is with pleasure, as a Practical, I notice the controversy now
going on between Mr. J. Jones and Mr. N. Ennor relative to the "formation of granite." I am sure everyone will watch with much interest
their letters, as they may be the means of bringing before the mining community the opinions of both classes of men—the Theoretical and Practical,
and from which we may hope to arrive at some definite conclusion.

I have had many years' practical experience in mining in England, Inland, Scotland, Wales, and on the Continent, and should like to know from
Mr. J. Jones what he sees in "the internal structure of granice" to con-

Mr. J. Jones what he sees in "the internal structure of granite" to firm him in his igneous belief? Although a close observer of the from any portion of the earth I ever laboured in was (granite included) volcaniz. How could it be possible for granite ever to have been in a state of fusion, and for its constituent parts not to have amalgamated? The theory seems more incredible, from the fact that had granite ever been in a state of fusion and left gradually to cool, instead of finding one crystal crystallising around the other the quartz and the felspar would have been entirely separately forming distinct layers; and, again, had the mass when in a state of fusion been kept until cool in an agitated state, the quartz would have blended with the felspar, forming a massive glass, sprinkled with mica. I trust that in proving "granite to be nothing more than crystallised clay-side," Mr. J. Jones will explain the cause of the absence of aluminia in the one and the abundance of it in the other. I think that the specimen of Mr. Ennor's which Mr. J. Jones alludes to is quite as important as the question at issue: one is, as far as I can understand from Mr. J. Jones's later, as "inscrutable" as the other; for many there are who maintain the light one origin of lodes, which is to any reasoning practical man as ridicaled as that granite was ever in a state of fusion. The content of the many there are who maintain the light one of the content of the con of Nature, still my practice never led me to suppose for a moment any portion of the earth I ever laboured in was (granite included) volca I may add, from personal experience, that the duties of the Vice-Warden's Court in dealing with some 45 winding-up cases under the Companies Act, 1862, now in different stages before the Court, are most laborious; the most intricate and difficult questions of law continually arise, and the manner in which they have been disposed of is evidenced by the fact that

met Mr. J must be of a contradicting is the chang Little or no logical Surv Cork is reprise a clay-claiment Survey mining intermaps, that I in Ireland on the interest interest. much interes Journal, and atmost inter Percy, and whim, if his wi "An Inquir Joses's lette County C

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AUG. 13, 1864.

Mr. J. Jones states—" Granite always comes up through great masses of rock, without bringing them with it," inferring that the granite masse of rock, without bringing them with it," inferring that the granite masse of rock, without bringing them with it," inferring that the granite substance of a more recent formation than the rock it passes through, thereby must be of a more recent formation than the rock it passes through, thereby must change produced in the condition of rocks traversed by granite? It is change produced in the condition of rocks traversed by granite? It is changed in the sening of a sandstone formation, when, in reality, it can share allow the met Surveyors has soveral times been called, it being detrimental to the met Surveyors has soveral times been called, it being detrimental to the met Surveyors has soveral times been called, it being detrimental to the misig interests of the county. I scarcely suppose, by referring to these misig interests of the county. I scarcely suppose, by referring to these misig interests of the county. I scarcely suppose, by referring to these misig interests of the county. I scarcely suppose, by referring to these misig interests of the county. I scarcely suppose, by referring to these misig interests of the county. I have for years noticed Mr. N. Ennor's letters with in least of the suppose of the

ENGLAND'S MINING SCHOOL-No. IV.

ENGLAND'S MINING SCHOOL—No. IV.

Sex.—Having closed my last with a few remarks on granting, I leave it is rability, the subject is not yet ripe. I turn to animated matters, first closed that is not not concerned to man as to what was the globe's arigh, or where we can neither cause to rotate or can explore to a sufficient sight his was not entered point and contents. We may draw conclusions the property of the content of t

THE MINERAL DEPOSITS OF CARMARTHENSHIRE,

Sin,—My attention having been directed to several mineral fields in the South Wales district as eligible investments, particularly to some lead ore property about seven miles from the town of Carmarthen, in the parish of Lianpumpaint, known as Taianbach Mine, the stratum of which, from equires instituted by some parties, I have ascertained consists of a highly mineralised and beautiful blue killas in clay-slate rock, and that the lodes of the Carmarthen and Cardigan Railway, and other most favourable features, justify the set of appendiction therein, with an aimost certain very favourable and profitable result. Whereas, on the other hand, I am somewhat dissuaded from embarking, in con-

sequence of, as I am informed, a destructive opinion said to have been promulgated by some mining captain, who is personally interested in a concern on the other side of the river, to the effect that the locality in question is quite without the metalliferous range, that the stratum is naught but shale, and that no mineral will be found on the Carmarthen side of Lampeter, in Cardigansbire, which, if so, is a most damning fact to those possessing property within the prescribed limits, who had always thought and been advised otherwise.

possessing property within the prescribed limits, who had always thought and been advised otherwise.

As the development of all mineral districts is a matter of enterprise deserving consideration, as tending to the commercial property of all classes, and the benefit of the country at large; and as in all such matters every reliable obtainable information ought to be secured, to encourage the fair, honest, and legitimate adventuring capitalist, and at the same time, if possible, to prevent useless and fruitless expenditure, perhaps I might be permitted, in consequence of the doubt cast upon the case, which under the circumstances might be actuated from other reasons than are allowed to appear, to solicit through the medium of your widely-circulated Journal the kindly, sincere, and disinterested opinions of some of your numerous mineral contributors, who may possibly be sequainted with the district named, as to which side the probability of accuracy leans, and whether the district of the several parishes of New Church, Couwli, Lianpumpesint, and Lianfhangel-ar-arth, through which the Carmarthen and Cardigan Railway runs, is without the metalliferous range, and is nothing more than an unproductive shale, or otherwise?

THE MINERAL WEALTH OF CARMARTHENSHIRE.

THE MINERAL WEALTH OF CARMARTHENSHIRE.

SIR,—In last week's Journal was a letter signed "Veritas," who appears to have been slightly muddled when he wrote "the stratum was a highly mineralised and beautiful blue killas, or clay-slate rock, and from the lodes showing, its ample water-power, and proximity to the Llanpumpsaint station of the Carmarthen and Cardigan Railway," &c. Whoever heard of lodes showing water-power and proximity to a railway station? Would not the mining authorities to whom "Veritas" appeals rather see something more indicative of metal is their lodes than mere proximity to a railway station? However, I do not write simply to point out the absurdity of his letter. Your readers will feel far more interest in being told that the district named by "Veritas," the route of the Carmarthen and Cardigan Railway from Carmarthen to Pencader, is through "shale," with an occasional band of sandstone and vein quartz. For confirmation of this I refer "Veritas" to the Geological Map of the Ordnane Survey. I can assure your readers, and "Veritas" in particular, that I know intimately the ground between Carmarthen and Pencader, and it is not killas; there is none in the country. I am not competent to offer an opiniou as to whether or no it is out of the "metalliferous range," therefore I leave that to be answered by others.—Carmarthen, Aug. 8.

chrome ore only?—The Chairman said the railway was constructed for bringing down all the different products of the company's property—such, for instance, as weed, limestone, chrome ore, &c.

A Sharkmelder wished to know the quantity of chrome ore it was contemplated the company would now dispose of?—The Chairman few which Mr. Thornthwaite was now working out, it was impossible to say to what extent the consumption would be increased. Under any circumstances, he (the Chairman) felt satisfied that results would be grounded which would be creditable to the board, and he hoped satisfactory to shareholders.

Mr. Collins, in reply to a question as to the distance of the gold-washings from the boundary of the company's property, stated that he thought it might be a distance, as the crow flies, of about twelve miles.

The SECRETARY stated that the miners who had been sent out were instructed to send home specimens of every description of produce, without reference as to its contents—that would put the directors in possession of a wast amount of information relative to what the country consisted of seologically.

A SHARMEDER wished to know how much per tou the sale of chrome realised?—The Chairman relative to what the country consisted of seologically.

A SHARMEDER wished to know how much per tou the sale of chrome realised?—The Excentrant said that chrome was substance extremely difficult to sample. As found in the mass, one portion would give, perhaps, 70 per cent, of chromic seid, while another would not produce 1 per cent,—hence the difficulty of arranging the price; but the Country out of thanks was accorded to the committee at Nelson for their antifactory conduct of the company's affairs.—Messra, Brand and Trenow were re-elected auditors, their remuneration (as is also that of the directors) being, as hithereto, deferred until dividends are paid—Willed to the company's affairs.—Messra, Brand and Trenow were re-elected auditors, their remuneration that one that of the directors being, as hithereto, deferred until d

WORTHING MINING COMPANY (SOUTH AUSTRALIA).

Self-the side whether in the bary V. Self-the are being the common to th

said, he did not offer himself as director against any of the directors, and if Mr. Boord was not on the direction he (Mr. Hallett) would not accept a seat at any price; but their Articles of Association prescribed that there should not be smore than seven or less than five directors, and it was upon that ground alone that he offered himself.

Mr. Anderson did not see how any shareholder could usity give such a proxy before having heard the different arguments.

The Charkman said that the object the directors had in view in obtaining proxies was to protect the interest of the shareholders, and to prevent parties coming in at the last moment with a number of proxies and swamping the directors.

Mr. A. R. Essex (a director) was afraid that the present difference had arisen from the fact that the board had not considered it consistent that Mesers. Hallet should continue to act as the commercial agents of the company. He (Mr. Essex) was personally interested in more shares than the Messra. Hallett, and he did not see why the board should not act as its own commercial agents.

Mr. HALLETT said that his interest in the company was of much more importance to him than acting as its commercial agent, of which he was perfectly independent.

Dr. WOTTON (Deputy-Chairman) having seconded the motion adopting the report, it was put and carried.—Dr. WOTTON said he had great pleasure in proposition, which was put and carried unanimously.

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Dr. WOTTON (Deputy-Chairman) having seconded the motion adopting the report, it was put and carried unanimously.

Dr. WOTTON (Deputy-Chairman) having the confirment of Mr. Hallett had efficiently acted as their Chairman for a peried of 10 years; and, seeing that he and his family held one-fifth of the mine, it was but reasonable to be lieve that he would everything in his power to promote its best inte

the board, but having done so he did not think any good would result by his return, because there would evidently be disunion.

The Chairman said that as no notice had been given that a motion would be brought forward to increase the number of directors to six, it was not competent for him to put the question.—Sir G. Hodorkinson was sorry the question could not be put, because he intended to support it, and simply upon the ground of Mr. Hallett's brother's connection with the company.—Mr. T. HANGOCK said that if such were the rading of the Chairman he meeting were bound to abide by it.—The subject then dropped.

Upon the proposition of Mr. Essex, seconded by Sir G. Hodorkinson, the auditors (Messrs. J. B. Elkin and C. Ehrensperger) were unanimously re-appointed.

The CHAIRMAN said he had now the pleasing duty of rendering honour to whom honour was due, and of scknowledging merit where merit was due. He felt they were greatly indebted to their acting manager for the efficient and satisfactory way in which he had developed the Bremer Mine, and, threfore, it was with great pleasure he (the Chairman) proposed that the best thanks of the shareholders should be given to the colonial committee, and especially to Mr. Aired Hallett, for the satisfactory way in which he continues to develope the Bremer Mine, and for his management of the company generally.—Sir G. Honorsinson seconded the proposition, stated that he knew the property very well, and assured the shareholders that Mr. Aired Hallett had the interest of the company at heart.—The proposition was put and carried unanimously.—Dr. Worrow proposed and Mr. Cox seconded, that the thanks of the shareholders should also be given to Capit. Prisk, which was put and carried unanimously.—The Chairman in Capit. Prisk, which was put and carried unanimously.—The Chairman and directors. The proposition was carried unanimously.—The Chairman in Capit. Prisk, which was put and carried unanimously.—The Chairman had directors. The proposition was carried unanimously.—The Chairman,

he vote, stated that the terminal state of the company, so the terminal state of the company, proposed and Mr. Hancock seconded a vote of thanks to Mr. G. Laving-ary), for the satisfactory way in which he assists in the management of the motion having been put and appropriately acknowledged, the pro-

MONTES AUREOS (BRAZILIAN) GOLD MINING COMPANY

dd for difference between the number of strokes per interests the old stamps that the transfer which the Tavistock stamps will deliver inference—say 27 per cent.

Acceptances of G. T. Gunther's drafts on the company.....£ 2898 7 0

The Charisman, having moved the adoption of the report, stated that the board had not received much information since the last meeting; but what had been received was of a satisfactory character.

Mr. Hockin (the deputy-chairman) seconded the adoption of the report.

A Sharkholder and that the directors in their report had stated they had engaged a gentleman to fill the place of Mr. Garby, but it was not stated when that gentleman would leave England.—Mr. Hockin said that he salich this day (Tuesday).

A Sharkholder and mr. Hockin said that he salich this day (Tuesday).

A Sharkholder and when it was thought probable information would be received that the company's operations were being so conducted as to leave a profit?—Mr. Hockin stated that the circular which was forwarded to the shareholders subsequently the last general meeting informed them that it was expected the stamps would be received in July. As regards the general tener of the advices, it was, upon the whole, satisfactory. There had been some little difficulties to overcome; one was the defective condition. Taking all circumstances into consideration, he (Mr. Hockin) thought that Mr. Gunther had done as much as could possibly have been expected, considering the difficulties against which he had had to contend. There was no doubt when the stamps were got to work good returns would be made.

A Sharkholder drew attention to the statement in the report to the effect that some experiments had been made by washing the cascalho (alluvial gravel deposits) in one of the ravines by use of the baten (washing bowl) only. It was found that the produce recovered from a trial at the lowest part of the ravine was but 0-63 oits, per 100 cubic feet; 150 feet higher up it was 1-26 oits; while 300 ft. up the ravine the was to 94 oits, or about 54 os. troy, but the report further stated that experiments made for washing the cascalno with a launder and strakes did not lead to astisfactory results, sinc

ference to that subject?

Mr. Hockin said it was not expected any good result would be obtained from the machinery on the mine, but proper and efficient machinery to work alluvial soil had been sent out, and also some amalgamating machinery. The directors believed that the cascalho (alluvial soil) was inexhaustible, all that was wanted being to render it available for the stamps. Of course, until the tramways were laid down the cascalho could not be considered to the cascalho could not be considered to the cascalho could not be considered.

for the stamps. Of course, until the tramways were laid down the cascalho could not be seconomically worked.

The Chainkan mentioned that he had recently had an opportunity of seeing a Brazilian nobleman, from whom he obtained some information as to the general nature of that country. The nobleman had a very high opinion of the richness of the soil in the district wherein the company's property was situated, and he assured him (the Chairman) that the Imperial Government was remarkably well disposed to do everything in its power to assist the company.

Mr. Hockurs said, some time since the board sent out a steam-engine, and with it the material for building an ordinary chimney stack; when, to the surprise of the directors, Mr. Gunther wrote home and requested that an iron stack should be sent out. The di-

Mr. Hockin said, some time since the board sent out a steam-engine, and with it the material for building an ordinary chimney stack; when, to the surprises of the directors, Mr. Gunther wrote home and requested that an iron stack should be sent out. The directors expressed their surprise to Mr. Gunther, when he sent an explanation, which the secretary would read. — The SECRETARY read an extract from the advices, dated June 9, as follows: —"The following consideration induced me to write for an fron chimney-stack, because, on constructing an inclined brick shaft up the bill side, which I originally intended, on excavating into the bill several masses of auriferous quartz were met with, rendering it highly probable that we may excavate, perhaps, the whole of that bill—an operation that would be very inconvenient to carry out if such an inclined chimney were to run through the works. A vertical brick-stack would have required the very best sort of bricks."— Mr. Hockin said that the Iron stack was immediately sent out. He thought the shareholders would agree with him in thinking that whatever Mr. Gunther did he had an eye to the future.

Mr. De Casrno said the cutting of these masses of auriferous quarts, in the accidental way described by Mr. Gunther, confimed the opinion that had been from the commencement entertained—that throughout this district gold was distributed in a most extraordinary way; and that was farther confirmed by a private letter, which had been addressed to the secretary by Dr. Alston.

The SECRETARY read extracts from the letter, as follows:

"As for a New Year's present of gold, which you suggest, know Gunther has the will had he the way. The difficulties he has had to overcome are and have been very great. If you could have seen the road from the river to Montes Aurecs when I arrived here you would have been the road from the river to Montes Aurecs when I arrived here you would have been the road from the river to Montes Aurecs when I arrived here you would have been the road from the river t

forest on some of these expeditions, and I feel sure that when you once get remithere will be very little risk of their stopping for many years. Everyose heart, and is looking forward to our first effort. It will be like a feela here we get the machinery in motion. Even the negroes gaze at the work in wonder, day I overheard one of them say as the men were banking the engine into its place, English are strange people; they drag that great beast into its place, and make a and do not swear like the men who were here before did—strange people." Whe commone it will be in earnest.

Mr. Dr. Gaywan thought that could not did to be a did to the strange of the strange people.

commence it will be in earnest.

Mr. Dz Castno thought that could not fail to be highly satisfactory to the share-holders. He must confess that be had been disappointed at the time that had been taken, but that had arisen from the fact that they had been deceived as to the facility of communicating with the coast. It must not be forgotten that Mr. Gunther did not reach the property until November, 1862; so that, looking at the difficulties he had had to overcome, he considered Mr. Gunther had accomplished a great deal. As regards the yield of gold, in spite of the strong remonstrances of the directors, Mr. Gunther had stated that he would not be driven to send home remittances which might produce impressions that were not justifiable; but when he began to romit, he hoped the returns would be continuous and satisfactory. He (Mr. De Castro) had the most perfect confidence in the management; and now, as all the difficulties, he hoped, had been overcome, he thought it would not be long before sharehold; rs would not regret having joined the undertaking. The report was received and adopted unanimously.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors terminated the proceedings.

COMPANY OF COPPER MINERS IN ENGLAND.

An extraordinary general court of the company was held at the London

Making the entire capital of the company all of one class, amounting to £400,000 0 0

By this arrangement 200,0001, of the present capital would be redeemed, and it would be in the power of the company, with the consent of the proprietors, to re-issue the whole, or any part of the same, if at any future time it should be considered desirable to raise more capital. In presenting the foregoing, the committee are aware that they have fulfilled the precise duty which was imposed upon them, but they deem it right to add that while arriving at the conclusion which they have announced, they have become entirely agreed that the opinion expressed by the annual general court—"That an amaignmation of the two classes of capital would conduce greatly to the stability of the company, and much improve the intrinsic value of the property"—was well founded, and they would recommend the proprietors of both classes to amaignmate their respective interests upon the terms suggested.

This report, dated June 16, was signed by Messrs. J. H. Pelly, L. H. Haslewood, and John Harman, acting on behalf of the Court of Assistants; Alexander Beattie, and W. G. Whatman, the suddors; J. J. Cummins, A. J. C. Lawrie (in the room of S. Neve, who through ill health could not accept office), and P. F. Robertson, acting on behalf of the shareholders.

In the Governor's letter, which accompanied this report, it was stated that the practical effect of an amicratic of the statements.

the stockholders; and by Messrs. Isaac Braithwaite, Robert Gill, and John Harris, acting on behalf of the shareholders.

In the Governor's letter, which accompanied this report, it was stated that the practical effect of an amalgamation upon the terms suggested would be to give to the preference shareholders and the tenths of the entire property and profits of the company, from Jan. 23 last, and to the stockholders the remaining one-tenth. The preference shareholders, at a cost which would be contingent only, and could in no case exceed one-tenth part of their dividends, would be freed from the somewhat predominating voting power which now exists against them, and which has an interest adverse to their own—in other words, they would buy out their partners, the stockholders (who now possess rather more than an equal share in the management, with a revesionary interest only in the profits), by giving to them one-tenth part of the reduced nominal capital of the company. The stockholders would acquire one-tenth part of the reduced nominal capital of the company, and consequently would become entitled to one-tenth of the entire profits of the present and all future years, and for this they would give up a right to a larger participation in profits, which they would have only under circumstances which must be very remote—say which may arise, if ever, seven, ten, or even twonty years hence—in other words, they would give up a shadow for something substantial and of immediate value. The interests of the two classes of blended would, of course, be identical, and no questions could arise in the minds of these who have the management of the company's affairs, save how to make the dividends upon the whole 400,000/L arge in amount and permanent in duration. A property like that possessed by the company requires most careful nurture; modern improvements must be adopted and changes made from time to time, as occasion may suggest, to enable it to keep pace with the times, and all must be done with a view to consolidate and str

of every penny of profit as soon as made.

The CHAIRMAN stated that he had received what purported to be three protests against the proceedings having reference to amalgamation, from three gentlemen holding under 600 shares, or under 15,0001 in shares, and he had received proxies and assents representing 100,0001, in preference shares. He concluded by moving "That the report of the committee now read be received and adopted, and that the Court of Assistants be, and they are hereby, sutherised and requested to endeavour to obtain the assent of the proprietors, and to take such steps, by application to Parliament or otherwise, as they may deem necessary, for giving effect to the recommendation of the committee."—Major STUART enquired whether there was any intention of raising fresh capital?—The CHAIRMAN said there was no present intention whatever of increasing the capital.

otherwise, as they may deem necessary, for giving effect to the recommendation of the committee."—Major Struahr enquired whether there was any intention of raising fresh capital.

Mr. Beatte, in seconding the report, asid that he had arrived at the conclusion that something of this sort whs absolutely necessary for the good working of the company. He was giad to find that the resolution did not propose to act without taking the assent of every single proprietor. If it should be found that there still remained three gentlemen who were unwilling that the amalgamation should take place; then, of course, it would be for the Court of Assistants to consider what they ought to do. When the committee agreed upon their report it was arranged that that report should be circulated to every single proprietor, so that there might be a full and free discussion that day. His feeling was that where there is a class of deferred shareholders, or stockholders, who can only get a dividend out of the surplus profit beyond the 7½ per cent. to the preference shareholders, there is a moral obligation on the part of the Court of Assistants to take care that the surplus profits shall not be diminished by outlay for new works. For the last five or six years at least 20,000%, of the profits had been necessarily expended on new works, and there were now some new things which, if the Court of Assistants had the power of expending a certain sum upon them would be calculated with the advance of trade in a particular direction to increase the profits of the company. But they were, of course, tied up; if they wanted to spend 500%, or 10,000%, they dare not spend it. It should be lawfully and properly the property of the old sharebolders, who take very thing beyond the 7½ per cent. The Court of Assistants dare not do the thing which would make the preference stock the solid mortgage which it ought to be in reality. During the last ten years Fort Tabbch has been utterly unproductive, but there was now a probability of its becoming a very importan

Mr. Guerrans was not inclined to second that proposition, but thought that to disturb the preference shares would be giving preference shares to all the company.—The Rev. Cuarles Strukt though the proposition might be altered or modified, but would second it, rather than it should fall to the ground.—Mr. Ruckands raised the question whether the preference stock was entitled to dividends except out of the profits de anno in annum, and protested against an amaigamation on the basis of such preference stock-holders being entitled to arream, though he was not opposed to an amaigamation upon another basis; but the Chairman and solicitor stated that they considered there were no grounds for such an opinion, and that the preference stockholders were undoubtedly entitled to the arream.—Mr. Harden had taken his preference on the basis of the Chairman interpretation, but was perfectly willing, as a preference stockholder, to give up his one-tenth for the benefit of the other portions of the holders of property in the company. If he voted, it would be for the committee's proposition, with the sincere hope that the company would be benefited by the alteration.

Mr. CUMMINS, upon the Chairman rising to put the amendment, said that if such a proposition as that contained in the amendment came from the court or the committee, it would be every reference-shareholder. He was not a preference shareholder; how as a stockholder, but if he had been a preference shareholder he would never onsent to give up any of his rights as a preference shareholder he would never consent to give up any of his rights as a preference shareholder he would never onsent to give up any of his rights as a preference shareholder. In acting on the communities, whose duties he was very happy to share with a view of placing the company in a more prosperous and beneficial position, he looked to nothing, either as an original stockholder or with regard to preference shareholders, but that ample and full justices should be done to all parties. He could not, th

it is seen that this vexatious hindrance, and cause of very great disabration is to company, is removed. They claimed nothing ad misericordiam, but state the time teach party as they are, and said—is there not here such an impediment to include the capture of they are, and said—is there not here such an impediment to include the capture of they are an expected on the committee intended in the smallest degree to withdraw a right from the man on the committee intended in the smallest degree to withdraw a right from the man on the committee intended in the smallest degree to withdraw a right from the man on the continuance of the old shareholders. But they sake when man in great of the powers of the continuance of that right would not prevent any enlargement of immunication of the powers of that very great concern—for he had gone into its finance reason of the powers of that very great concern—for he had gone into its finance reason of the powers of that very great concern—for he had gone into its finance reason of the year was a duty more thoroughly performed than recommending for the main investigation of all sides the removal of their only incumbrance. If it is not removed wint a close upon the corporation.

Mr. Cawrmonre had opposed the appointment of the committee. He came to them, and a close upon the corporation.

Mr. Cawrmonre had opposed the appointment of the committee. He came to them, and a close upon the corporation is the company? Recause the preference which is now acting due to the general interests, upon it. The question in his mind was, would me, a close upon the corporation of the committee. He came to the man duce to the general interests of the company? Because the preference was abhability in terests were involved in the general interests. When the question was drift module to the general interests of the company? Because the preference holders have had being the committee of the committee of

DOLFRWYNOG MINING COMPANY.

A special general meeting of shareholders was held at the companying files, Winchester-street, on Wednesday,—Major Sanford in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, the report of Cap.

W. Saccombo was taken as seed of the companying the statement of the companying the statement of the companying the statement of the companying the companyin C. W. Seccombe was taken as read.

offices, Winchester-street, on Wednesday,—Major Sanford in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, the report of Cap.

C. W. Seccombe was taken as read.

The CHARRMAN said: Gentlemen,—I regret to state the absence of our Chairman, Mr. Heneage, is unavoidable, he having been under the necessity of use abroad on urgent business. We can assure you the directors have most strenuously-certed themselves to produce more favourable results than their report is able to gin. For the first fifteen months from the formation of the company we were unfortunated in the selection of our captain, though his appointment was at the express which can of our largest shareholders, and one who took the most active interest in our earlierpecedings. This captain led us to believe he knew where the gold was to be found in payable quantities as soon as the water was forked, and he had not the candour to ack knowledge his inability of fulfilling his promises. It is useless further to alinde to his, as he is now dead and gone. We believe we have now the benefit of an efficient manger. His report you have, I believe, all received, and he is now here to answer my questions that may be put to him. It remains now for the shareholders to state the wishes as to future proceedings, but the directors hope they will leave it in their has to make the best arrangements in their power; but, at the same time, they take the opportunity of assuring the shareholders that any suggestions they may think proper make shall receive their most attentive consideration.

A discussion took place as to the advisability of winding-up the company, upon which the solicitor explained that it was not competent for the present meeting to pass wishing-up resolution.

Mr. Moschof did not find, according to the Articles of Association, that any action was required for putting a resolution for winding up the company, although he thought it would be desirable, perhaps, to give such notice. He considered it better to continuity operations until the avais

NORTH WHEAL ROBERT MINING COMPANY.

An ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Austinfriars, on Wednesday,—Mr. Procter in the chair.
Mr. J. H. Murchison (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were confirmed.
A statement of receipts and expenditure for the four months ending May showed on excess of the latter of 800l. The balance of liabilities over a sets was 1005l. 16s. 8d.

The report of the agent was read, as follows:—

The report of the agent was read, as follows:—

Aug. 8.—After a careful survey of this mine, I beg to hand you the four-monthly report, for the meeting which is to be held on the 10th inst., showing the progress make it he different points of operation, and the future prospects of the mine. Murchisot 26 gine-shaft: Elliott's cross-cut south, in the 52, has been extended 5 fms. 51, and on ing this drivage we have intersected the No. 4 south lode, and driven east thereo shoring this drivage we have intersected the No. 4 south lode, and driven east thereo shoring this drivage we have intersected the No. 4 south lode, and driven east thereo shoring this drivage was 5 ft, wide, underlying north 11, per fm., composed of killas, quartz, mundic, and copper ore. The size of the lode in the shoring shoring the state of the present end 1 cannot say, as we are driving on the north part of it, to make better parts of the 10 fms. The state of the present end 2 fms. on the state of the present end. The part of the lode which we are now driving on is looking more promising. The 30 end, in Elliott's cross-cut south lode, has been extended 3 fms., during which drivage the lode was 18 in. wide, yleiding saving work; the lode in the end is looking promising was 18 in. wide, yleiding saving work; the lode in the end is looking promising of this end for the present, for the want other ventilation. The 30, east of Edward's cross-cut, on No. 2 south lode, has been extended 3 fms. it is looked to suspend the drivage of this end for the present, for the want other ventilation. The 30, east of Edward's cross-cut, on No. 2 south lode, has been extended a fms.; at present the proof is back of the 30, on the No. 3 south lode, has been extended 1 fms.; at present the proof is unfavourable for progress. The 30 end has been extended from; at present the ground is unfavourable for progress. The 30 end has been extended or the saving was a subject to the lode of the present end is 18 in. wide, yielding sound occasionally saving work; the lode in The CHAIRMAN proposed that the report and accounts be passed and allowed. He shall be continued to the report which shareholdersnight desire.

Mr. M'CALLAN saked the amount of the estimated loss for the current four month? Capt. Goddens said that if the same number of bargains were kept on the loss gold a about 2001, per month.

be about 2001, per month.

Mr. Bukas thought shareholders should begin to take it into consideration whether it.

Mr. Bukas thought shareholders should begin to take it into consideration whether it was advisable to continue operations. ——Mr. McCallan said he was a large shareholder, and he should most certainly at present oppose any step in that direction.

Capt. Godden said if he did not entertain a favourable opinion of the mins he should

not continue

The Sucurity Suc A resolution the pet termine At the !

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ALTEN end of the direction, f shore yield this work in 2 tons of ore hall begin

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Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

Middle Thing. — William Bindeling, Am. 1: The blook in Prosper segine-shall in writhout engine-shall the ground continued very Avenemble or include, and congenied for mineral control of the production of the proper levels.

BEDDLA-LVII.— T. Firston, Am. 2, The mines in improving very mach, which all the production of the production of

carried is 4½ ft. wide, composed of capel, quarts, prian, mundic, and copper ore—saving work. The lode in the rise in back of the 130 is worth 21, per fm. The lode in the set work of the 130 is worth 21, per fm. The lode in the set is 3½ ft. wide, composed of capel, peach, quarts, mundic, and stones of yellow copper ore. The ground in Williams's cross-cut, drivings north in the 88 fathom level, west of filtchina's engine-shaft, is a mixture of capel, killas, and mundic; the joints of the stratum are highly mineralised.

J. Richards, Aug. 11: Homeraham's Shaft: In the 130 cross-cut north the ground is at present not so favourable; the progress is, therefore, alower. In the 130 west, and west of Maynard's cross-cut, on the north part of the lode, the lode is large, 4½ feet of which is being carried, and yields savings work of red and black exide and grey sulphured; of copper, and is promising. In Barkell's rise, in back of the 120 east, the lode has a little improved, being at present worth 3½ per fm. In the 45 east the lode is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, and yields good stones of yellow copper ore. In Williams's consecut north, it is the 83, west of littlehins's engine-shaft, the ground has become a mixture of capel, quarts veins, and mundic. A little water, strongly mineralised, also institute of each, quarts veins, and mundic. A little water, strongly mineralised, also institute of such quarts were an experience of the consisting of thiss, spar, and mundic, and level, east of John's shaft, is 20 inches wide, consisting of killas, spar, and mundic, and level, east of short of compact of copper ore. The lode in the add it level, east of the new shaft, is 2½ feet wide, consisting of manifes in the add it level, east of the new shaft, is 2½ feet wide, consisting of mundic, with spots of ore, and is looking very promising for making a punch of copper ore. The ground in the add it level, south of the new shaft, is 2½ feet wide, consisting of making a punch of copper ore. The ground in the add it level, south of the new sh

A CONSISTENCE OF THE CONTROL OF THE WAS PRAYING MOOFE IN CALL THE CONTROL OF THE LANIVET MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

At the half-yearly meeting of shareholders, held in Liverpool, on Wednesday, a statement of receipts and expenditure for six months, ending Jue 30, was exhibited, of which the following is an abstract:—

Balance in hand, Dec. 31, 1863 £774 3 8

Amount of calls received 1500 0 0

Interest 16 5 £1781 0 1

Labour pay and merchants' bills for six months,
Dec. to May inclusive £1409 19 8

Sendries, including incidental expenses, salaries, and office expenses. 126 3 1= 1536 2 9

Stock, 41,551 10 : 80,388 0 :

21,439 10 1 8,601 5 1 capital, an

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all satisfactors, we believe this mine will suitimately give satisfaction to all.

FOREIGN MINES.

ALTEN AND QUÆNANGEN.—C. Trelease, July 21: Raipas: From the self of he shallow adit foot stope we have commenced a level, to go in a north-west direction, for the purpose of exploring some promising ground, which a few fathoms sore yielded very remunerative returns some three years since. In the south end of this writing the lode is still divided into several parts, which together are worth about 10ms of ore per fathom. The lode in the south, west stope is larger, and rather improved, being now worth upwards of 2 tons of ore per fathom. The water has again sunk below the 10m level, and we have resumed clearing out the old stope, and in a day or two shall begin to open on the small but kindly veni or purple ore.—Old Mine: In the 5 fm. livel north the lode is about 3½ ft. wide, composed of calc-apar and quartz, with saving with international control of the per fathom. The 5 fm. lovel stope, north of Pederson's rise, continues to statisticatory, where the lode is 7 ft. wide, yielding 3½ to the indications are promising. In the back of this level the lode variety for of Pederson's rise, continues to statisticatory, where the lode is 7 ft. wide, yielding 3½ to the distribution of the per fathom. The 5 fm. lovel to the per state of the continues to yield so the statisticatory where the lode is 7 ft. wide, yielding 3½ to the distribution of the lode is face to yield the writing the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 1½ ton of ore per fathom of the lode is 7 feet wide, yielding 3 tons of ore per fathom. The horse of greensians still holds down, and it now seems probable that the main portion of the lode is face wide, yielding 3 tons of ore per fathom. This working, as for some time past, is very much beath of the per state of the

Gas.—The total amount of capital invested in gasworks in London is 5,884,987£, of which 5,172,170£ consists of shares, and 512,817£ of borrowed money, and an average return is obtained of about 9 per cent.

CLEVELAND IRON.—There is a considerable addition to the number of CLEVELAND IRON,—There is a considerable addition to the number of furnaces in blast.—Mr. Samuelson's name once more appearing as owner of furnaces in blast, and the Clay Lane Company have in one week doubled their number, and probably when the new furnaces are in full play will more nearly have trebled than doubled their make of pig-metal. The condition of the four tasks altogether, but especially of this district, is something extraordinary. With vary high rates or discount, and a war which must have nearly exhausted the United States, excepting at one place only all our furnaces are in blast. The new furnaces are being completed as fast as possible to be put into blast as well; and, thanks to the in-pite of disadvantages which previously would have sent a large number of durances and of blast, and caused pig-metal making to be an unprofitable business—we have every mose to believe what he tree from trade of our district, is in a highly prospersor state.

	Dolekow and vanghan 3	39	
	" Clay-lane Company 6	6	
	" South Bank Company	3	
	Cargo Fleet-Jones, Dunning, and Co	2	
	n Cochrane and Co 4	4	
	Gilkes, Wilson, Pease, and Co 5	5	
	Middlesbrough—Bolckow and Vaughan 4	4	
	Fort Clarence—Bell Buckbons	42	
	Witton Park—Bolckow and Vaughan	4	
	Stanhope—Weardale Iron Company 1	1	
	Towlaw—Weardale Iron Company	5	
	Consett—Derwent Iron Company 6 12	18	
	Darlington and Stockton Times. 74 13	87	
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LONDON GENERAL OMNIBUS COMPANY.—The traffic receipts for the wat making August 7 was 12,0617. Oc. 6d.

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and spare for sinking, but considering the hardness of the ground and size of the shaft, we are making good progress. I have put the men that were driving the 33, west of the above shaft, to rise against Scammell's shaft; the lode is 2 ft. wide, yielding a little ore. In the cross-out driving south-west of Highburrow, at the 33, we have intersected a branch 9 in. wide, which produces good stones of ore, and looks kindly for further improvement; I have put the men to drive east a few feet to prove its value. Nothing new in the winne or cross-cut at the 20, east of Emor's shaft. No change in the cross-out driving south from east boundary shaft at the deep adit lovel. We are making good progress in sinking the shaft below the shallow adit near the eastern boundary. All other work is going on satisfactorily.

GREAT DARREN.—R. Williams, Aug. 11: We have entered the ore ground in the 18; we got some very good stoness of ore yesterday, but too late for post. I have not returned from the mine, and have been underground this morning. I ordered the men last night to cut in as far as possible, and under considerable disadvantage they have got in about 1 ft., which is a good mixture of ore; it will take several days to be through the lode; lodging from its size in the 10, we must have 9 or 10 ft. more, and in that the based of the ore. Referring again to the 10, they will not be able to cut in again much before Saturday, and you shall be informed as we progress. I have much confidence as regards the productiveness of this lode in the 15 fm. level. The stope in back of the 10 having advanced further west, the lode has improved since my last. We are clearing Oliver level as fast as we can.

GREAT NORTH DOWNS.—J. W. Crase, M. Jenkin, Aug. 6: We hope to complete the present sink at Vivian's engine-shaft against our next setting-day, on Friday, the 12th proximo. The lode in the 57 end, west of engine-shaft, is worth 90, per fm. The lode in the stopes in the back of this level is worth 80, per fm. The lode in the 16 the produces

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worth 184, per fathom. The 85 fm. level west is worth 104, per fathom. There is no alteration in any other part of the mine.

KELLY BRAY.—G. Rows, Aug. 19: The lode in the 70 east is improving in character, and producing good stones of ore, and, judging from its present appearance, I am inclined to think the lode will further improve shortly. The character of the ground in the crosseut north is without change, being highly mineralised, and of a good description. At the 40 east we have intersected the cross-course, beyond which the lode has not been taken down. The lode in the stopes in bottom of the 25, east from western shatt, has improved, worth from 84. to 104, per fm. We still continue the shoading operations on both the main and north lodes going towards the hill, which in places are looking very healthy at a shallow depth.

improved, worth from St. to 10t, per fm. we still continue the shooting operations on both the main and north lodes going towards the hill, which is places are looking very healthy at a shallow depth.

LADY BERTHA.—Capits. Harpur and Metherell, August 11: The ground in the 30, east of shaft, is much easier for driving than when last reported, being a soft, light coloured kills or clay-state. The lode in the stopes in the bottom of the 41 west is improved in appearance and size, it is now over 4 feet wide, composed of quarts, mundle, and ore, worth of the latter 5 tons, or 15t, per fathom. The new shaft is communicated with the 41 fathom level. The tribute department continues about the same as usual. The continued dry weather very much interrupts our progress, as the water is so low.

LEAWOOD.—R. Andrew, Aug. 10: We have cleared to the end on the lead lode; the lode in the end is 18 in. wide, composed of gossas, mundle, and prian, with some spots of lead. I have set a pitch in the back of the said end at 13s. 4d. in 17. The masons are engaged on the stack, which is being got on with as fast as possible. Our men are engaged bout the pit work, and other necessary work before we can send down any of it; we think they might send on the beam and stools, so that we might get them on the mine against the cylinder is got in order.—P.S. I have a note this morning to say the beam is sent on to Tavistock. I am just going to Tavistock to see about it.

MADILIN.—J. Tregar, Aug. 6: Old Mine: The lode in the 70 west end is just the same as last reported, producing some good stones of ore.—Coombe: The cross-cut driving south in the adit is progressing as fast as possible; the ground is without alteration at present.

MERLIUN.—W. Sandoe, Aug. 19: The lode in the 30, north of whim-shaft, is just

any south in the suit is progressed as a present.

MERILLYN.—W. Sandoe, Aug. 19: The lode in the 30, north of whim-shaft, is just as when last reported on, worth 6 ewts. of lead ore per fathom, and looks very promising. In the winze sinking below the 30 the lode has rather improved in the last few days, and will now produce 8 cwts. of lead ore per fin.; this winze is now down to the 30, within 6 ft. to which level we hope to hole in a few days, when we shall have laid open a good piece of stoping ground between the two levels, and as well very much improve the ventilation, &c. In the 30, diving west on the new lode, we have a good branch of ore, worth 8 ows. of lead per fin., and it is likely to open out well. We have a large pile of ore stuff on the bank, but owing to the scarcity of water, &c., but little has been done on the washing floors for the past month.

drive; the pitch in bottom of this level is worth 2 toms of lead per fm.; the pitches in back of this level, both north and south of No. 2 winse, are worth 10 cwiz, of lead per fm. Other portions of the mine same as last reported.

MOLLAND.—T. Bennetts, Aug. 10: The lode in the winze, sinking below the 62 cast, is 3½ ft. wide, producing ½ ton of grey ore per fathoms. The branch of ore referred to in my last, on the north side, has become small. The stopes in the back of the 42 cast are looking much the same as for some time past, producing 1½ ton of ore per fathom. Our progress in repairing in the 32 cast is rather slow, in consequence of having to remove so much stuff run down from the old backs, &c., in the level, in which we find good stones of ore occasionally. The crown-wheel of our engine having failed in two or three places, we have repaired it, and I think made a pretty good job of it.

NANGILES.—Jas. Rowe, Aug. 9: The 107 is driven 10 ft. west of the engine-shaft; lode very kindly, worth 41. per fathom for copper; we have an increase of water in this end, which we consider a very favourable indication. The 107 is driven 9ft. cast of the shaft; lode containing stones of copper. We have seet to drive south to intersect the south lode; we expect to intersect it by driving 2 fms. When we left the south lode, about 4 fms. above the 107, it was worth 36f, per fm. Some of our sumpmen are employed in bringing down the skip-road from the 96 to the 107. The lode in the 96, cast of the shaft, is worth 71, per fm.; price for stoping 31, per fm.; No. 2, cast of Bread and Chesse winze, 165, per fm.; stoping at 31, 10s, per fm. No change in the tim department.

NANT-Y-LAGO.—J. Rouch: in the 30, west of engine-shaft, the lode is still composed of compact carbonate of line and strings of bleade; owing to its being so large, 6ft. of which we now seen the south wall yet; we now think it advisable to erosa-cut the lode, which we not prove the south and yet we have been carrying, we have been driving on the north part of i

but not regular; we are daily expecting to meet with a good bonch of ore here from the appearance. The lode in the drift going south of the rise, over the deep skill levil, of Stathous from the entrance, is 3ft. wide, yielding 30 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. We expect the masons next week to commence their work for the engine, &c. The dressing, **
EWERINGH TOR AND VITIFER CONSOIS_J. Skewis, R. Trevethen, J. Symons, Aug. 11: The lode in the 48, west of Hambly's shaft, on main lode, is 1½ foot wide, and yielding good saving work. The lode in the 58 west is large and strong, containing saving work for tin, with a prospect of further improvement. The cross-cut, outh of the 24 west, has not yet intersected the lode. The same remark will apply to the cross-cut south at this lavel, east of the shaft, where we have a beautiful elvan, of a character which has hitherto cheing varried the large deposits of the throughout this mine. The lode in the 12 west is 2½ feet wide, but rather disordered, containing a large quantity of micascous iron.—North Lode: In the 48 east no lode has been taken down since last report. The lode in the 35 east is worth 61, per fathom. The 24 east is where the lode is worth 101, per fathom. The lode in the 12 end is at present small and poor; this change we regard as only temporary.—Lance's Shaft: The lode here is becoming more compact and promising than for many fathoms past, and an important improvement is daily looked for. No change to notice in the tribute pitches. Our sampling will be about the same as the last—13 tons.

NEW CROW HILL.—W.*Trelease, Aug. 9: The 55 end still continues to produce good stones of ore, and I may add the lode throughout is strongly spotted therewith, and is very regular, with a good footwall. We have again a great change in the winze sinking below the 56. The lode spoken of here in my last to you as a being hard has comparatively disappeared, and is being replaced by a mixture of flookan, peach, and soft spar, with plenty of mundie, jack, &c., and occasion

open up a good node as we go in depth; it is shaking by six hash, at P. for inhole. We have commenced repairing the stamps, and shall be ready for stampling by the next quarterly account.

NEW WHEAL MARTHA.—H. Rickard, G. Rickard, Aug. 11: Last night the sumpmen cut a large stream of water in the cross-cut south, towards the lode in the 86 fm. level. This very plainly indicates we are near the north part of the lode, which we expect daily to meet with. The lode in the 74 west is improving in quality, and we may reasonably expect a further improvement as the end advances, just now coming in under the run of ore ground driven through in the 64 fm. level above. The lode in the 74 east is producing occasional stones of copper ore of good quality, with an improving appearance, The lode in the 64 west is producing from 4 to 5 tons of ore per fm. The lode in both the stopes in the bottom of the 52 fm. level, east and west from No. 1 winze, is yielding copper ore to the value of 50!, per fm., with every appearance of a continuance. No alteration in the winze sinking below the 52 since least week. The lode in the 40 fm. level west is simproving, worth 2½ tons of copper ore per fm., and likely to improve. The lode in the 20 fm. level west is still a good course of ore, worth 30!, per fm. The stopes in the back of this level are also worth 30!, per fm. The tribute department, on the whole, is looking well. We are busily engaged in dressing and preparing ore for the next sampling. All the machinery on the mine is in perfect order, and working well. I will advise you immediately on cutting the lode at the 68. NEW WHEAL ROSE,—J. Middleton, Jas. Hammill, Aug. 11: We are continuing clearing the north level, and hope soon to reach the end.

NEW WHEAL ROSE,—J. Middleton, Jas. Hammill, Aug. 11: We are continuing a depth from surface of 18 er 20 fathoms; the stop of the surface, and traversed by the same course of lodes contained in the Great Wheal Fortune, Carnment, and Wheal Metal, and adjoining that far-famed infant mine East W

and Metal United.

NORTH BASSET.—Geo. Davey, Aug. 10: Main Lode: In the 112, east of Grace's shaft, the north part of the lode is worth 2f. per fathom for tin. In the 112 west the lode is 4½ ft. wide, worth 8f. per fathom for tin. In the winze, under the 102, the lode is worth 6f. per fathom for tin. In the lode is 3ft. wide, worth 6f. per fathom for tin. In the 20 east the lode is 3ft. wide, worth 5f. per fathom for tin. In the 20 east the lode is 18 inches wide, and worth 2ft.

for copper ore.—North Lode: In the 20 west the lode is 15 inches wide, and would get athom for copper ore.

NORTH CHIVERTON.—J. Hampton, Aug. 10: We are timbering the old engine-shaft down as far as it is drained and cleared up, and we are making a tip-plat to clear the deep adit at the east of the shaft, where we expect to raise considerable quantities of blende, seeing there is a good lode gone down at the level above, where we are working and raising this mineral. We are also securing the little sump-shaft, which is being forked out, and soon expect to be operating on the lead lode. The ground in the new sump-shaft continues exceedingly good in every respect.

NORTH DEVON.—J. Blamey, Aug. 10: New Caunter Lode: The adit end, driving north-north-west, now contains in the upper part of the level (we branches of ore from A to 3 in thick, which come together near the bottom of the level, forming a leader of

branch of ore, works of the source of water, &c., but little has been done on the washing floors for the past month.

AINERA UNION.—V. T. Harris, August 11: Brabner's Shaft: The rise in back of the 80 yard level is in good ground for progress, and produces large stones of lead. The level dividing of the lode at this level also produces good stones of lead. The level driving north is very promising for lead. The cross-cut west to intersect a portion of the lode out of the main level is in about 2 yards, and have about 1 yard more to

and there can be no doubt that the junction of two such lodes, one being now won at per fim., and improving, and the other more than 1001, per fim., will result in a late of the per fim., and improving, and the other more than 1001, per fim., will result in a late of on only one of the branches of ore, which is worth at least 601, per fam. The other westings of this lode must remain as it is for the present, until we get better vestilation; in though faily 8 ft. wide, we have as yet discovered no walls to this for the other vestilation; in the wince above the 10 we have put two borer handles left in the stone below the 10 is yielding good ore, worth (any 125), per fim., mash impress since last month. In the winze above the 10 we have put two borer handles left indiversable or ground. The 20 is the same as reported last week. In the 30, which, like the since last month. In the middle lode, to cut the great caunter, the lode is 3 ft. wide, posed of quartz, white iron, and a little ore, and letting out a good deal of water, and indication of ore near at hand. The shallow level from the wheel-pit to the same shalt will be holed to-day, and we shall begin to pat in the new life of water, and letting out a good deal of water, and indication of ore near at hand. The shallow level from the wheel-pit to the same shalt will be holed to-day, and we shall begin to pat in the new life of water, and week. We have 26 tons of ore dressed and weighed off, and shall have 40 tans rady, and week. We have 26 tons of ore dressed and weighed off, and shall have 40 tans rady, before properted, by the end of the month.

MORTH DOLCOATH.—J. Vivian, J. Paull, Aug. 6: The engine-shaft is should fine before reported, by the end of the month.

MORTH DOLCOATH.—J. Vivian, J. Paull, Aug. 6: The engine-shaft is should fine the purpose of intersecting the cross-course, which we hope to reach in which we have think there are chances of our discovering lodes and branches which we have the part of the purpose of the same and the same and the same an

provement. We have completed the pent-house in back of the 40, and shall give explining ready to commence sinking under this level by the end of the and shall give explining ready to commence sinking under the list down which we shall do as quickly as possible.

NORTH POOL.—J. S. Phillips, J. Pope, Aug. 6: The engine-shallmen have been gazed timbering the shalt down as far as possible for winding and better ventilation, and will sink it forthwith at 171, 10s, per fm. The adit cross-cut towards south-east, at the southern lodes, is entering through gossan heads, as it cross-cut towards south-east, at the southern lodes, is entering through gossan heads, as it may be a southern lodes, is entering through gossan heads, as it may be a southern lodes, is entering through gossan heads, as it may be a southern lodes, is entering through gossan heads, as it may be a southern lodes, is entering through gossan heads, as it may be a southern lodes, is entering through gossan heads, as it may be a southern lodes, is entering through gossan heads, as it may be a southern lodes, is entering through gossan heads, as it may be a southern lodes, is entering through gossan heads, as it may be a southern lodes, is entering through gossan heads, as it is a south a south a substantial firmness of joints (from having time for hardening), the being are in position, and the attendant works are progressing simultaneously toward expected with a substantial firmness of joints does not exceed 300 gallosin in 24 hours, as it being kept by heave which is the staff. The pitwork is being secured by stays, and then, and it is a south a substantial firmness of the start in the same level is being cross-cut with rapid progress, at 41, per fm., with the darants of cross-course, but the channel of elvan sill sompanies the lode, which is being examined on the west of the former in entirely ving ground. Both of these shafts release considerable quantities of water, so that the lode is the considerable progress, at 41, per fm., with the dark is such

Island's shaft, is 2'y it. wise, producing a tons of ore per fin. Am some in the open of cross-course, north of the eivans, is 2 ft. wide, containing stones of yellow coper. The lode in the 70 west will yelled 2 tons of ore per fin. The lode in the winze sinking below this livel will produce 3 tons of ore per fin. The lode in the winze sinking below this livel will produce 3 tons of ore per fin. The lode in the winze sinking below this livel will produce 3 tons of ore per fin. The lode in the winze sinking below this livel will be about 2 tons so blende per fathom. In the 12, driving west, the lode is the wide, composed of gossan, spar, and atones of lead occasionally.—Foxpath Cras-cut will be yelleding about 2 tons per fin.—Nauligass: In the 10, driving west, the lode is 4 set wide, composed of gossan, spar, and atones of lead occasionally.—Foxpath Cras-cut will be yellow the per fin.—Nauligass: In the 12, driving west, the lode is 4 set wide, composed of gossan, spar, and atones of lead occasionally.—Foxpath Cras-cut will be yellow the per fin.—Nauligass: In the 12, driving west in the 12 driving department is progressing satisfactority, and the machinery in good edu.

ROARING WATER.—Henry Thomas, Aug. 9: The ground in the north side of the side, will bring us near, or in contact with, the new lode. The lode in driving west from Grady's bind, is upported will bring us near, or in contact with, the new lode. The lode in driving west from Grady's bind, is improving in special to the per side of the side of the side, which will greatly side of the side of the side, which will greatly side of the side

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seement has just personal through a small inde 9 inches wide, constaining quarts, monale, we shall have all the six of the wide, from which good stooms of ore are being colstand. Itself have been provided to the provided to the provided to the provided to the state of the provided to t

on stones of tin.
TREREW WHEAL ROSE.—J. Middleton, W. Billing, Aug. 11: We are still sinking

RECEA STOREM WHEAL ROSE.—J. Middleton, W. Billing, Aug. 11: We are still sinking of TERREW WHEAL ROSE.—J. Middleton, W. Billing, Aug. 11: We are still sinking of Vigar's engine-shaft, and the ground is becoming better.

TREVENEN AND TREMENIEERE.—J. Medlin, W. Tippett, C. George, Aug. 10: The new sump-shaft has not been sunk since the last report. These men have been secaring the shaft, which must be suspended for a short time whilst the plunger-lift is being fixed. The 150 end, west of this shaft, yields at little tin, but not enough to value. The livel, going east, is worth 6f, per fathom. No. 1 stope, in the back, is worth 3f, per stabon; No. 2 is worth 7f, per fathom: and No. 3, 6f, per fathom. Trevenen endsa-shaft is worth 15f, per fathom in the ground is fair for sinking, and very congenials producing for producing in. No. 1 stope, in back of the 160, is worth 10f, per fathom. The 150, west of the above shaft, is driving in the slockae course, which is unproductive. No. 1 stope, in the back, is worth 4f, per fm.; No. 2, 7f, per fathom. The 40 and 110, east of Trevenen, and the tribute department, are without charm. The 40 and 110, east of Trevenen, and the tribute department, TREWEATHA.—T. Foote, J. Scoble, Aug. 6: We have this day set the engine-shaft to slik under, the 40, 1 m. stent, and to cut a cistern-plat, at per bargain of 30f. The lost in the 40 south is 2 trude, at present poor, but we think there is more lode stand-fm. In the sant. There is one stope in the back of this level view, of lead per fm. n. as a porth the lode is 7 feet wide, worth at present 5 cwts. of lead per fm., a very prometer is the sant was a suspended for the time, but we shall place some men in this level to cut through the lode, as we find a good branch of lead in the stope in the back of this level are producing 3 cwts. each of lead per fm. 5 men and the through the lode, as we find a good branch of lead in the stope in the back of this level are producing 3 cwts. each of lead per fm. 5 m. The 30 south is suspended for the

this level, which yield 6 cwts. each of lead per fm. The water in the old mine is 7 fms. under the 33, or about 3 fms. lower than it ever has been before. We are progressing

under the Si, or about 3 fine, lower has less the week has been below. We are progressing secondary with our armino apparation, Ang. 5; letting Report; The engine-shall to six holow the 60, by six men, at 10t, per fine, the 10th six holow the 60, by six men, at 10t, per fine, the 10th six holow the 60 hy six men, at 10th per fine; the 10th six holow the 60 hy six men, at 10th per fine; the 10th six men, at 60 hy six men, at 61 his, per fine; the 10th six men, at 61 his, per fine; the 10th six men, at 61 his, per fine; the 10th six men, at 61 his, per fine; the 10th six men, at 61 his, per fine; the 10th six men, at 61 his, per fine; the 10th six men, at 61 his, per fine; the 10th six men, at 61 his, per fine; the 10th six men, at 61 his, per fine; the 10th six men, at 61 his, per fine; the 10th six men, at 61 his, per fine; the 10th six men, at 61 his, per fine; the 10th six men, at 61 his, per fine; the 10th six men, at 61 his, per fine; the 10th six men, at 10th per fine; the 10th six

maintic, and stones of ore. The similar of the winnessants observe the Sol in. level is progressing favourably.

WHEAL ARFHUR.—Thos. Carpenter. Aug. 11: There is no change in the mine to notice since last week's report. The slope in the back of the 50 west continues to yield 3 tons of copper ore per fathom.

WHEAL CREBOR.—J. Giffort, Aug. 9: We have completed the plunger at Cock's shaft, but in consequence of the top water being short the water is in the bottom of the shaft. No lode has been taken down in the 96 fm. level, east or west, since my last, as the men have been capataning, but shall take it down in the eastern end in the latter part of the week. In the 84 cast the part of the lode on which we are driving is small and poor, but there is another part gone off south, about 8 fms. behind the present end, carrying a little ore, but nothing to value. In the winze in bottom of the 84 the lode is 2ft. wide, yielding 2 tons of copper ore per fathom for length of winze, 9 fs. In the 22 cast the lode is 1½ ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of copper ore per fm. No lode taken down in the stope in the back of the 72 since last report. No alteration in the tribute department to report on.

WHEAL EDWARD.—G. Rowe, Aug. 6: The western stope in bottom of the 81 has improved, where the lode is worth from 15t, to 20t, per fm. The lode in the east stopes, in bottom of the same level, is worth 10t, per fm. The lode in the 61 west is looking better, and producing good stones of ore.—New South Lode: In the 55 west we have just intersected a cross-course, beyond which the lode has not been taken down. No. 1 stope, in the back of this level, is looking well, where the lode is worth from 10t, to 12t, per fathom. No. 2 stope, in back of the same level, is worth 8t, per fathom. Upon the whole, the mine is looking much better.

WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, W. Bennetts, Aug. 6: The lode in the 110 west is large, and yielding tinny wort, worth 12t, per fm. The stope above the 100, east of new shaft, is worth 12t, per fm. The stope above t

per fan.; the looks is worth Mr. per fan.

The 300 fan. level is dirt vite and of cirylin whitsmonthly with more, at it goes fur.; the looks is worth Mr. per fan. The looks in level is
down allow who meanmend driving. The sails and is officially wasted of looks in a dirty of the common of the

Dict,-At St. Ives, Cornwall, on Sunday, Aug. 7, Capt. Wm. Stevens, s of twenty years

upwards of twenty years.

PRESENTATION TO A VIEWER,—On Friday a party of friends assembled at the Brewery Inn, Hunwick, for the purpose of presenting Mr. H. Turnbull, late viewer to Mesars. Stobart and Co., with a testimonial, which consisted of a purse of gold, a handsome instand, and an elegant silver snuff-box. The articles were supplied by Mesars. Lister and Son, Newcastle.

Nessrs. Lister and Son, Newcastle.

THE STATE QUARRIES OF WALES.—The demand for slate continues far in advance of the supply, and where good slate is produced there are 12 months' orders on the books at the present time. A number of companies have recently been promoted with a view of commencing operations on new ground, but, with very few exceptions, complete failure has been the result. In one instance no less than 30,000?, was expended, and the deluded shareholders found in the end that there was no vein of slate whatever in the property, and, in fact, they might as well have thrown their money into the sea. Many of the schemes that have failed were, no doubt, promoted with the express object of securing: "preliminary expenses," and after the promoters had secured their balt nothing more was heard of them. Certainly, some half-dozen substantial projects have been brought forward, and, with the good and honest management which prevails, the shareholders have a fair expectation of getting a reasonable return on the capital. State quarries, like mining generally, require a special knowledge of the goology of the district, or else disappointments are pretty certain to be the ultimate result.— Pimes.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS-RHEUMATIC PAINS .- Many thou-HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND FILLS—IMBURATIC PAINS.—Many thousands of marryrs from rheumatism have found human life but one long disease, and after consulting all the most eminent medical mas in valu, and trying all sorts of supposed remedies without relief, have grown weary of existence, and have ceased to hope for comfort on this side of the grave, until some lucky accident has called their attention to Holloway's pills and ointment. These are genuine remedies, indeed! Persons bedridden for months with rheumatic pains and swellings, after the ointment has been well rubbed into the affected parts, and the blood purified by the course of these pills, have found themselves restored in an incredibly short time to perfect health and case.

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MINING NOTABILIA.

The Welsh Gold Mining Company have this week received 81 can dwts, 18 grs. of gold, from 91 tons 19 owis. 2 qrs. of quartz. GOLD IN WALES.—At CASTELL CARN DOCHAN last week 5 czs. 12 dwts.

of gold was obtained from 20 ewts, of lode stuff and alluvial, 8 cwts, of which was hand-washed. This makes a total of nearly 55 oss, from 9% toes.—At the Weish Gold (Berthllwyd) it is said that 66 oss, of gold were obtained from 44 cwts, of quarts, and about 2 cubic yards gave about 7 lbs. of gold.—At the Prince of Wales Mine (Hafod-y-Morfs) a further discovery has been made.—The Old Clogau Copper Mine mineral is said to yield 1 oz. of gold to the ton.

is said to yield 1 oz. of gold to the ton.

BOSCEAN MINE.—The returns of tin ore this past month will realise upwards of 10001. The 65 and 78 fm. is rels east, on Rowe's lode, have been opening good tin ground. They expect to intersect the above lode in the 90, on Guide, this month. The new engine and skip-shaft, shinking on Rowe's lode, to reach the productive tin ground, is sunk from surface about 7 fms.; ground very favourable for sinking.

The new engine and skip-shaft, sinking on Rowe's icde, to reach the productive tin ground, is sunk from surface about 7 fms.; ground very favourable for sinking.

CROWAN MINING DISTRICT.—The Crowan mines are progressing most satisfactority, and seem likely to command a very great smount of attention before long. At the CRAWKE AND ARABAM MINES progress is being made in erecting ballidings and machinery which is truly astonishing, and in a very short time the engines will be ready. The manner in which these works have been carried on reflects the greatest-credit on those under whose management they have been.——At CLOWANCE WOOD considerable progress is being made in erecting the engine, so that in a short time this, as well as those of Crenver and Abraham, will be in full work.——At CROWANCE WOOD considerable progress is being made in erecting the engine, so that in a short time this, as well as those of Crenver and Abraham, will be in full work.——At CROWANCE WOOD constand there has not been quite so much doing lately, but within the last sew days we understand that preparations have been made to fork the mine to be 30, when good returns may be expected.——In Wheal CURTES a great improvement has taken place, and this mine is opening out well. At Square's shaft the inde is looking much better, and producing more ore, and in the cross-out noth the lode will probably have been cut before this is in print. Some years since the Crowan district was one of the best in Cornwall, and the returns from Cronver and Abraham, Oatfield, Trenoweth, Blinner Downs, Wheal Starab berry, Old Wheal Sturile, and others, exceeded those of almost any other district. Of the absolute profits it is not easy to give an approximate ides, but the returns of copper ore amount in value to millions sterling, and this at a time when mining was carried on without the ald of many of the appliances now in use for lessening labour. At the time when the Cronwer and Abraham Mines were last worked the price of its was so low that it would not pay for return

HAFOD MEREDYTH GOLD AND SILVER MINE (near Dolgelly, between

reward those who may invest in them than the above, and capitalists would do well to turn their attention to them at once.

HAFOD MPREDYTH GOLD AND SILVER MINE (near Dolgolly, between the Castell Cara Dochan and Clogau Gold Mines).—Three very nice lodes run through this property, and a quantity of east and west lodes, which consists mostly of gossan, quaris, and lead, in small encrusted pieces, or nuggets, which were assayed by Dr. Manpratt, and other chemits who rank high in the chemical world, and the mass yielded 22 oss. of silver and 15 dwts. of gold to the ton of staff in the lode, about 2 fms. from surface, in an open cutting.

HALLENBEAGLE.—In last week's Journal it is stated that Capt, Chas. Thomas had inspected this mine, and his report contradicts the statements lately circulated as to its value. There are some people who have their doubts if Capt. Thomas ever saw the lodes in the bottom level; but facts are stubborn things, and it is a fact that there have been broken, within six weeks, above 200 tons of ore in this one level; and it is also a fact that 164 tons have been put to pile and sampled this day (Wednesday), which will average 61, per ton. The mine, leaving out 40 tons, cannot be a very poor one that produced 200 tons of ore in six weeks from one level; and am attonistic and the size of ant then the week of the size of any the determined the week of the size of the mine; but let any impartial practical miner inspect it, and, if he is honest, I am condident he will confirm the report the agents have given. The next sampling will exceed the present by many tons.

WHAL CURTIS is opening up beyond anything which could have been expected in so short a time, and promises before long to be a rich and leading mine in the county. The Dumpling lode, from which such considerable returns have been made on the western side of the silde, is opening up quite as well on the eastern side, where it is in whole ground for hundreds of fathoms in length, and, the ground being casy for driving and sinking, the re

minently into notice.

At NORTH WHEAL METAL they have discovered another very large lode, south of the main lode; it is 5 ft. wide only 10 ft. from surface. A prettier lode at the depth could not be seen. This will be of great importance to the mine.

THE MINERS' ADVANCE AND TIN SMELTING COMPANY (Limited).—

First capital 250,0001, with power to increase. A company under this title is now by registered, and will shortly issue their prospectus, explanatory of its nature and obj from which may be expected a remedy for the long-existing evils so complained the tin trade. The works and management will be in Cornwall, with direction office of reference in London.

office of reference in London.

GREAT WESTERN SULPHUR, COPPER, AND BLENDE MINING COMPANY.

—A company is in course of formation to work those celebrated mines hitherto known
as Judiesue, in the parish of Lower St. Columb, and county of Cornwall, with ample
capital, under the Limited Liability Act. Management in London, with a very in-

GREAT SOUTH CHIVERTON.—The deputation which visited this sett last

as jubiesue, in the parish of Lower St. Columb, and county of Cornwait, with a upper capital, under the Limited Liability Act. Management in London, with a very influential direction.

Great South Chiverton,—The deputation which visited this sett last week have reported in confirmation of all the favourable statements made by the managers from time to time as to the satisfactory manner in which the work has been accomplished, and the workings are now being carried on. In less than six monthsmot any trial having been previously made—they have opened upon its lodes, five of them running east and weak, and having, so far as can be seen, the same direction and underlie as the lodes now so rich in West Chiverton. They are large and strong lodes, often from \$\frac{2}{2}\$ to 4 ft. wide, composed of quartz, flookan, gosan, muni-le, &c., presenting spots of lead, and all the elements of fine lead-bearing lodes. In cutting an adit on the north part of the sett, and which they have driven 60 fms. underground, they have gone for the last 20 fms. on a previously unknown lode of great promise, about 4 ft. wide, yielding stones of lead, mixed with coper, and in every way likely to be very valuable. In addition to the work done on the lodes at the adit, they have built a carpenter's shop, opened an excellent quarry, raised a considerable quantity of stone, and are now beginning to build a smith's shop. We may say, therefore, that whether we look at the work actually done, or at the prospects of the mine, the adventurers are very fortunate.

New Wexdenon Consoles.—The discovery at this mine is considered in the neighbourhood to be of a permanent character, such as will result in dividends. The shaft has been set by contract to aink by nine men, 10 fms., for 1801, so as to get it down with the greatest dispatch. The lode at the shaft is improving, and may be valued at 601, for length of shaft. When a sufficient depth is attained for a 24 fathom level they will be in a position to give good profits from the returns.

Santa Barbar

EAM NAVIGATION .- The labours of Car ANGLO-PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION.—The labours of Captain George Peacock, whose name has been alike favourably known to the merchants of London and to the inhabitants of the South American Republics on the Pacific coast during the quarter of a century which has clapsed since, under his command, the first steam-ships that ever passed through the Straits of Magellan, are about to be recognised by presenting him with a public testimonial. Mr. Richard Heatley (Hestley, Cowan, and Co.), of Great St. Helen's, has undertaken the office of treasurer, and Senor Don Manuel de la Quintans his honorary secretaryship, a powerful committee having been organised to carry out the object in view. The effect of opening up a steam communication with Chill, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, and New Granada, has been most gratifying, and the committee express the hope that they may be enabled to present Capt. Peacock with a testimonial worthy of his acceptance.

OLD WHEAL NEPTUNE MINING COMPANY .- Notice has been given by cears. Hodge, Hockin, and Marrack that application will be made to the Vice-Warden the Stannaries, on Aug. 17 (or when convenient to the Court), that the affairs of the mpany may be wound-up compulsory under the direction of the said Court, in purance of the Companies Act, 1863, or that an additional liquidator may be appointed to in conjunction with William Joseph White and William Folkinghorns, the present juidators of the said company, or that the said William Folkinghorns, the present juidators of the said company, or that the said William Joseph White may be disarged from the office of liquidator. The Court will also, at the same time, be moved liberty to sell the plant and machinery belonging to the company by private contract public suction, as may be most expedient.

or public auction, as may be most expedient.

The Vice-Chancellor Stuart has appointed Mr. G. A. Cape, of Adelaideplace, London-bridge, liquidator of the East Dyl 16e Lead and Copper Mining Company,
and the Snowbrook Silver-Lead Mining Compa 27 (Limited), which were ordered to be
womed-up under the Supervision of the Court.

3. 1. Capehasappointed Mr. A. Pulbrook,
of 81, Threadneedle-nighest, London, to be his so the control of the winding-up.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Gres, &c.

META	L MARKET-LOWDON, AUGUST 12, 1864.
COFFER. £ s. d. £ s. d	SRASS, Per. lb.
lest selectedp. ton 99 0 0-101 0 0	Sheets 11d
tough cake 96 0 0-98 0 0	Wire 101/4d
116 96 0 0- 98 0 0	Tubes
turra Burra 101 0 0	FOREIGN STEEL. Per Ton.
lopper wirep. lb. 0 1 1	Swedish, in kegs (rolled) 15 10 0-15 16 0
dittotubes " 0 1 11/4	(hammered), 16 0 0-18 0 0
heathing & bolts p.ton 101 0 0-102 0 0	Ditto in faggots 17 0 0-18 0 0
lottoms 112 0 0	English, Spring 19 0 0-23 0 0
old (Exchange) 91 0 0	Bessemer's, Engineers Tool 44 0 0
	8pindle 30 0 0
	QUICKSILVER (per bottle). 8 0 0 nom.
	SPELTER. Per Ton.
	Foreign 23 15 0
	To arrive 24 0 0
	zino.
	In sheets 28 0 0
	TIN.
	Ditto Bars (in barrels) 105 0 0-
	Ditto, Refined 109 0 0
Oitto, railway, in Wales 7 0 0-7 10 0 Oitto Swed, in London, 12 0 0-12 5 0	Banca104 10 0
o arrive	Straits
	TIN-PLATES.*
	IC Charcoal, 1st qua. p. bx. 1 8 0- 1 11 0
	IX Ditto 1st quality 1 14 0- 1 17 0
	IC Ditto 2d quality , 1 6 0- 1 8 0
	IX Ditto 2d quality 1 19 0- 1 14 0
" spikes 11 0 0-12 0 0	IC Coke n 1 3 0- 1 5 0
LEAD.	IX Ditto , 1 9 0- 1 11 0
inglish Pig, ordny. soft 20 5 0-20 10 0	Canada platesp. ton 13 10 0
Oitto (WB) 22 10 0	In London; 20s. less at the works.
Oitto sheet 21 15 0	
Ditto red lead 22 0 0	Yellow Metal Sheathing.p.lb. 814d
Ditto white 26 0 0-26 5 0	Sheetsp. lb. 8d 81/d.
Ditto patent shot 23 0 0	Indian Charcoal Pigs 7 0 0- 7 10 0
panish 20 0 0-20 5 0	

• At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less REMARKS.—The stringency of the Money Market has exercised an unfavourable influence over metals. Not only has the demand slackened, but prices have been thereby affected, and the general appearance of our market has altogether changed. Operations of a speculative character have for a time ceased. Consumers buy only for immediate requirements. have for a time ceased. Consumers buy only for immediate requirements. Shipments are becoming daily more restricted, and business again flows into more regular and legitimate channels. Now that difficulties ensue in obtaining credits, there may arise a pressure of sales both from first and second hands; and should such be the case, there is every probability that a decline of no inconsiderable extent would soon take place; indeed, some forced sales have already commenced, and the future prospects of the market do now appear so obscure, that a very unsettled period seems to be fast approaching. st approaching.

COPPER.—During the past week a decided downward tendency has been

observable. Sellers are eager to realise, and buyers, on the other hand, disinclined to purchase, unless at rates very much below fixed prices. Manufactured has been sold at 4*l*. under smelters' rates, but buyers are loated to buy, even at this reduction. Orders are mostly limited, at 5*l*. to 7*l*. per

to buy, even at this reduction. Orders are mostly limited, at 5t. to 7t. per ton below fixed rates, and some of these will run out of time shortly.

Yellow Metal also quoted lower; the demand continues very limited. Iron.—Several parcels, especially Staffordshire kinds, have lately been offered below current quotations, but the foreign markets shown on good returns to induce bayers to entertain such business. The price of Swedish bars has slightly given way, and for certain specifications 11t. 15s. to 12t. would be taken. Society nigs are easy in price, but as yet show no years. would be taken. Scotch pigs are easy in price, but as yet show no very serious decline in price; mixed numbers have been sold at 57s. 6d., but close rather better, at 58s., being now quoted for mixed numbers, g.m.b., f.o.b. in the Clyde.

Lead.—In consequence of the very limited enquiry that has existed for some time past, prices have given way, and common English pig is now only worth 20l. 5s. to 20l. 10s. per ton. It is reported there are returned shipments on the way from America.

Spelter.—The variations in our market for the most part have been of

SPELTER.—The variations in our market for the most part have been of an unimportant character. A greater disposition seems to prevail amongst holders to realise whenever an opportunity offers. The price is said to be much too high for exportation either to the East or West; and as stocks in London are very heavy, being over 12,000 tons, and arrivals are almost daily announced, prices ere long are not unlikely to be lower.

Tin.—English still comes forward sparingly, but foreign has arrived in large quantities, especially Straits, the value of which has receded, also a similar decline in Banca, the present value of both being about 1042. 10s.

Tin-Plates.—Sales are limited; best brands of coke have undergone no alteration.

STEEL.—Swedish is still neglected; the reports from India are very dis-

uraging. Quicksilver, in second-hands, obtainable about 8l. to 8l. 5s.

MIDDLESBRO', Aug. 11.—Our Iron Market during the past week has been depressed by the uncertainty in the Money Market, which has kept back orders. The price has not, however, much receded. To-day we close with buyers of warrants at 53s. three months; sellers, 3d. more. No. 1, g.m.b., 54s.; No. 3, ditto, 51s.

BIRMINGHAM, Aug. 12.—Rylands' "Îron Trade Circular" reports a better feeling. Short orders only taken at present prices, and market not hurt by the rise in Bank rate. Present price—Marked bars, 8l. 10s.; hoops, 9l. 10s.; sheets (singles), 10l.; doubles, 11l. 10s.; latters, 11l. 10s. at works. Mine and forged pigs from 3l. 5s. to 3l. 15s., according to make or known brands; North Staffordshire pigs, 3l. 5s. to 3l. 8s. Long weights delivered into this district; hematites, 3l. 10s. to 3l. 12s. 6d., delivered.

NEW YORK, JULY 20 .- The market for domestic Coal is quiet, owing NEW YORK, JULY 20.—The market for domestic Coal is quiet, owing to the extreme prices asked. The arrivals are liberal, and the stock is increasing. Sales from yard at \$12 to \$14 per ton of 2000 lbs. Foreign is scarce, and in demand, in sale of a cargo of Paisley Cross Cannel, ex ship, \$17, cash. American Ingot Copper has been in fair demand, in part for export, but the market has been unsattled, and prices are lower, closing steady at 51 c. to 53 c. for Baitle and Lake. New Sheathing and Yellow Metal have been in improved request, and firmer; sales have been at 72 c. for the lormer, and \$2 c, for the latter. Boits and Braxiers are quoted at 72 c., cash. Pig-Iron has been only in limited demand since our last, but prices generally are supported. We quote American No. 1 at \$70, and Scotch ditto at \$30 to \$35. Bar remains firm, at \$20 to \$220 for Common, and \$220 to \$225 for redned English. Swedes (in gold) \$92\frac{1}{2}. Diber kinds are quiet, at full prices.

Rosson, Juny 18 L. Te. Ecolick Council Coal Access the contraction of the common and suppose the contraction of the contra

Other kinds are quiet, at full prices.

Boston, July 18.—In English Cannel Coal there is nothing doing, and prices are nominally \$23 to \$25 per ton. In Sydney and Picton there have been cargo sales at \$11 per ton. Anthracite has been in steady retail demand at \$15 per ton. The market for Pig-Iron is firm, and prices are higher. The sales of Scotch pig have been in small lots at \$22 to \$85 per ton, cash, and now firm at the latter rate. American pig is scarce, and the sales have been in small lots at \$72.50 to \$75 per ton, cash. Bar iron sustains very full prices, and has been in demand, in sales in small lots as wanted. In Russia sheet-iron nothing has been done.

COAL MARKET.—On Monday, the fresh ships numbered 57, of all kinds; the demand continued steady for the various descriptions of coal at the closing prices of last week. Best house coal, 18s. 3d. to 19s.; seconds, closing prices of last week. closing prices of last week. Dees mouse con, 10s. od. to 17s. 6d.; manufacturers' 16s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.; manufacturers' 12s. 6d. to 15s. per ton.—On Wednesday, 64 more ships arrived. Al coals met with a fair business at fully last day's prices.—On Friday, coals met with a fair business at fully last day's prices.—On Friday, 43 fresh ships reached market. The market was firm at previous quotations for all descriptions of coal. Hetton Wallsend, 19s.; Haswell Wallsend, 18s. 6d.; South Hetton Wallsend, 18s. 9d.; Hartlepool Wallsend, 18s. 6d.; East Hartlepool Wallsend, 18s. 6d.; Braddyll's Wallsend, 17s. 6d.; Heugh Hall Wallsend, 17s. 3d.; Framwellgate Wallsend, 16s. 6d.; Hasting's Hartley, 17s. 6d.; Holywell Main, 15s.; Butes's Tanfield, 13s.: 8 cargoes unsold; 40 ships at sea.

COAL AND IRON IN SCOTLAND.—At the Institution of Mechanical En-ineers, Mr. Wm. Moore, of Glasgow, read a paper "On the Principal eams of Coal and Ironstone in the West of Scotland Coal Field." It Seams of Coal and Ironstone in the West of Scotland Coal Field." It stated that the valuable seams in the Glasgow coal field are situated in the countles of Lanark, Stirling, Dumbarton, Renfrew, and Linitingow, and lie between the New Red Sandstone and the Hurlet coal. They are divided into upper and lower series of minerals. Those seams lying above the Garnkirk limestone of Garnkirk and Bedlay form the vpper series, and those lying under the Possil and Cowglen limestone form the lower series. All the principal seams of ironstone under the Possil limestone are in the lower series. It is from the upper series that the coals have been taken for the supply of household, manufacturing, and iron-smelting purposes, during almost the whole history of the coal field, and the upper seams in this series are collectively known as the Glasgow and Monkland seams, extending over an area comprising about 37 square miles, more or less interrupted by faults. There are also several minor seams of coal in the upper series, which are, however, chiedly local, worked only in the immediate districts in which they are found. The main supply of ironstone for the use of the Scotch Ironsworks comes from the two Possil Ironstones, the two Garscadden blackband trunstones, and the Paisley ironstones. The paper proceeded to give a variety of details

with respect to the modes of working pursued in the different pits, and, in presented the following statistics:—The whole Glasgow mineral districtions: issue to solidwing statistics:—The wade Glasgow min rimness, producing about 900,000 tons of pig-iron per an 00 tons of coal, 1,134,000 tons of ironstone, and 445,01 district contains about 260 collieries, which raised ann , or nearly 77 per cent. of the whole produce of Scotlan as of pig-iron perannum, a constone, and 445,000 tons

On one or two occasions we have remarked that depress generally succeed each other in regular rotation in the MINING Sain generally succeed card when usually dull season we may fairly looks a little more than the usual excitement when the reaction fairly was in a little more than the usual excitement when the reaction fairly sea in.

For some months past the absence of any great excitement, and aim of general business in the market, has been unparalleled, but we are approaching the months of September and October, in which mining generally to comes active and exciting; and we may, therefore, not unreasonably for an improved state of things before long, and already many of the persons who have for years watched the cycle of events are picking a shares for a rise. Tin, since our last, has risen 2l, per ton, which improved the represents and the prices of one or two extensives. persons who have for years watched the cycle of events are picking a shares for a rise. Tin, since our last, has risen 2L per ton, which has improved the prospects and the prices of one or two extensively worked in mines. By the way, there is an impression abroad (created by some marks of the Times, and copied into country papers, upon the ita take that at 60L per ton tin mines cannot be remunerative to the shareholder, this, however, must not be applied generally, though we apprehend the price must seriously affect deep mines worked at heavy cost, and require to sell a large quantity of stuff monthly to meet it; but in young allow with working costs under 1000L a month, 20 to 30 tons of tin monthly viold a good profit, even at the present price of 65L per ton, though of course, few shareholders will object to see it at its old price of 75L to 50 to 30 tons of tin monthly viold a good demand, and leave off 6½ to 6½; at the meeting the accounts show a balance of liabilities over assets of 584L 16s., and a call of 2s per than (600L) was made. The agent's report stated that the 65 west had good over a course of ore 20½ fms. long, worth on an average 5 to 6 tons of one per fm., producing 110 to 120 tons of ore. The rise above the 65 is an 2 fms., worth 7 tons per fm.; and supposing the ore holds up 5 fm, and also below the 65, 5 fms., this level will have opened up 1100 tons of ore. The present end was worth at the meeting 1½ ton of copper or per fm., and 15L per fm. for tin. The 75 has been driven 4 fms. west; the loss is from 2 to 3 feet wide, and far superior to anything seen in the 55 at the contract of the product of the produc

ore. The present end was worth at the meeting 1½ ton of copper ors per fm., and 15%, per fm. for tin. The 75 has been driven 4 fms. west; the loss is from 2 to 3 feet wide, and far superior to anything seen in the 65 at the same distance from the shaft. This level will be up to the point when the rich ore first came in at the 65 in about three months; but it is vary possible, as we have before observed, that the ore may be met with much earlier in the 75 fm. level, and this is about the depth where the great riches were found in the same lode in West Basset. The returns for the next quarter are expected to meet the costs of working. The latest telegram, received on Monday morning, values the 65 west at 1½ ton of copper, and tin 15% per fm.; the winze in the 65 east at 1 ton of copper, and the 75 west is looking very kindly. Grenville shares keep steady at 7½ to 7½. South Grenville shares in request, at 12s. to 15s. East Cam Breas, 8½ to 8½; in the 60, No. 3 lode is producing 3 tons of ore per fm; the 50, 2 tons; the winze below the 40, 4 tons.—New Lode: In the 50 east, 2 tons; the twinze below the 40, 4 tons.—New Lode: In the 50 east, 2 tons; the 50, west of cross-cut, 3 tons per fm.

the 50, 2 tons; the winze below the 40, 4 tons.—Avew Loue: 10 the 50 east, 2 tons; the 50, west of cross-cut, 3 tons per fm.

Camborne Vean, 2½ to 2½; Clifford Amalgamated, 31 to 32; Cook; Kitchen, 16 to 17; East Basset, 67½ to 68½, ex div.; East Caradon, 2½b 29. East Lovell shares have been dealt in at 13, but leave off flatter, at 15, but leave off flatter, at 1 29. East Lovell shares have been dealt in at 13, but leave of flatter, at 11½ to 12. East Rosewarne, 3 to 3½; East Russell, 4½ to 5; Great Busy, 2 to 2½; Great South Tolgus, 2 to 2½; Great Vor, 26½ to 27½; North Treskerby, 2½ to 2½; at the meeting, held on Tuesday, the accounts showed a profit of 11%. 9s. 4d. for two months, and a balance in hand of 571% 6s. 3d. The prospects of the mine have improved, and if they continue there is good reason to hope that dividends will be resumed. The sampling for the next two months. North Basset, 2½ to 3½; New Wendron, 3 to 3½; Providence Mines, 40 to 41; Tincroft, 18 to 19; West Caradon, 13 to 15; West Chiverton, 62½ to 67½; Wheal Trelawny, 20 to 21; Wheal Ston, 205 to 210, ex div. of 4%, per share. Wheal Crebor, 42s. to 43s.; South Condurrow, 15s. to 16s.; Devon Great Consols, 570 to 580. Cara Camborne shares have declined from 31s. to 27s., 29s.; the rise, we understand. borne shares have declined from 31s. to 27s., 29s.; the rise, we unde sowing to an improvement in the winze below the 13, on the north lote, from 1 to 2½ tons per fm., and also in anticipation of cutting this same lode in the 30 cross-cut, and the latter has not been met with so favourable as expected. West Seton, 222½ to 227½; Prosper United, 3½ to 4; Hallenbacale 32 to 4.

lenbeagle, 3½ to 4.

On the Stock Exchange more than an average amount of business has been transacted in mining shares during the week. The following priess were officially recorded in British Mining Shares:—East Basset, 68½, 69½; Great Laxey, 15½, 15½; East Caradon, 28½, 28½; East Grenville, 6, 6½, 6½, 6½ west Caradon, 15; Chiverton, 8½; West Seton, 222½; East Lorell, 12½, 11, 11½; Herodafoot, 39; Providence, 42, 41; South Caradon, 475, 500; Tincroft, 19; West Chiverton, 67½; Devon Great Consols, 885; East Carn Brea, 8½; Great Wheal Vor, 27. In Colonial Mining Shares the prices were:—Audanamutana, 2½, 2½, 2½; Cape, 11½, 11½, 11, 11½; Port Phillip, 2. In Foreign Mining Shares the prices were:—Aughanamutana, 2½, 2½, 2½; Cape, 12½, 12½, 11, 11½; Port Phillip, 2. In Foreign Mining Shares the prices were:—Aughanamutana shares have been officially "bought in "on the Stock Exchange during the week against the sellers at 21. 17s. 6d. per share.

The Perran Wheal Maria is about to be worked by a cost-book company, in 3000 shares, of 2l. each. The property is situate in Perranabuloe; and it is considered that the mineralogical features of the property are unsurpassed. The sett is held from the Duchy at 5l. fixed rest, merging in dues at 1-15th, reducible to 1-18th on the erection of an engine. The purchase-money is fixed at 500 free shares, securing the vendors one-sixth of all profits accruing from the development of the mine, free from any risk. It is mentioned that the junction of the granite and killas with the elvan passing through the sett enhances the value of the property considerably. The mine has been favourably reported upon by Capt. John Evans, Henry Skewes, Martin Ennor, Stephen Thomas, and Geo. E. Tremayne, who concur in the opinion that the favourable indications, together with the known results of the locality, justify the exploration of the mine.

ration of the mine.

The Midland Iron Company is, in accordance with the Inspector's recommendation, to be converted into a joint-stock company with limited liability. The Inspectors' report states that the accounts to July, 1863, showed that, after liquidating the cost of restoring the works, consequent upon the lamentable explosion in December, 1862, and providing for all bad debts then ascertained, there remained to the credit of profit and loss account a balance of 48L 1s. 3d. During the past year there have been unusual fluctuations in the iron trade, and for a considerable portion of that time very low prices prevailed; and when the advance was established, many considerable contracts remained at the old prices. The result, however, of the year's trading shows a gross profit of 10,002L 1s. 10d., which, after deductions for bad debts, interest on mortgages, discounts, commissions, and other expenses, leaves an available balance of 7559L 4s. 1d.; out of this sum the Inspectors recommend the payment of a dividend of the sum the Inspectors recommend the payment of a dividend of the sum the Inspectors recommend the payment of a dividend of this sum the Inspectors recommend the payment of a dividend of the sum the Inspectors recommend the payment of a dividend of the sum the Inspectors recommend the payment of a dividend of the sum the Inspectors recommend the payment of a dividend of the price of the payment of a dividend of the payment of the payment of the payment of out of this sum the Inspectors recommend the payment of a divide 10 per cent., carrying the balance over to next year's account. The spectors advise the creditors to form amongst themselves a limited lis company, to purchase and work the premises, plant, and business. company, to purchase and work the premises, plant, and business. Proposal be adopted, it will be necessary that the creditors accept shares in respect of their claims. The Inspectors suggest that for this purpose the claims be taken at 5s. in 1l. In case any creditor prefers to receive 5s. in 1l. in cash, instead of shares, the same can be paid by two instalments—2s. 6d. in six months, and 2s. 6d. in twelve months from the date of the formation of the proposed company. The Inspectors recommend that the nominal capital of the company be 25,000l., in 2500 shares, of 10l. each, of which 5l. per share shall be considered as paid up in respect of the present settlement of the creditors' claims. ssary that the creditors accep

sent settlement of the creditors' claims.

The Pirna Magnetic Iron and Copper Company, with a capital of 160,000/L, in shares of 10/L each, has issued its prospectus, which states that the object of the undertaking is to work a mine in Saxony, called "Mutter Gottes Vereinigt Feld sammt Gott mit uns Eisen und Kopfererz Bergbau bei Berggiesshübel, Bergamtsrevier Altenberg im Königreich Sachsen," which extends over more than 500 acres, and is to be purchased by the company for 85,000/L, half in paid-up shares, and half in cash by instalments. The entire property is held in perpetuity, subject, of course, to the Saxon Government tax, equal to 1-20th royalty. It is mentioned that the property has been inspected and favourably reported upon by Mr. Robt. Ridley, of Leeds. The mine has been and is still worked for copper ore; but it is intended to make the necessary arrangements for manufacturing pig-iron, steel, and copper, and burning lime for building

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and agricultural purposes. It is stated that there is a magnetic ironstone bed, 20 feet thick, and beds of red and brown ironstone, of the aggregate thiskness of 55 feet; there are also a 115-ft. limestone bed, and a copper ore bed. The prospectus anticipates that the magnetic pig-iron manufactured with coke can be produced in Saxony at 1l. 10s. per ton, brought to England for 15s. per ton, and sold in this country "at 5l. per ton and upwards, which will leave a profit of 2l. 15s. per ton and upwards," A dividend of 10 per cent. is promised for the first year, and in subsequent years it may be 30 per cent., with 18,000l. to the credit of reserved fund. Coals can be obtained at the works at 10s. to 12s. per ton, coke at 18s., and lignite at 6s.—the latter well suited for smelting, and free from sulphar.

can be described as the latter well suited for smelting, and free from sulphar.

The Mining Financial Association have issued their list of British and Foreign Mine Shares, with the price at which they will be taken in lieu of cash as payment upon the allotment; this list will be found in another column. It is to be understood that the deposit on application must in all cases be paid in cash, to prevent, we presume, the possibility of dispute as to the acceptance of shares. The prices to be allowed appear to have been fixed a fraction above those at which the shares could be bought in the market, so that those making their payment in shares get, instead of sellers' prices, prices somewhat above bayers. The slight advantage the Mining Financial Association can well afford to make, in consequence of the advantage the company secures of obtaining possession of the mine shares without running up prices by entering the market as buyers. The subscription list finally closes on Tuesday, and it is stated that the applications for shares are fully equal to the number to allot.

The progress during the past week of other undertakings recently intro-

cations for shares are fully equal to the number to allot.

The progress during the past week of other undertakings recently introduced, the publication of whose prospectuses has been already announced, and of companies seeking additional capital, is thus reported:—Only 14 cout of 65 shareholders having responded to the call to take preference shares in the Bampfylde Copper Mining Company—the total number of shares applied for being 625—it has been resolved to sell the mines, lease, plant, and machinery absolutely on September 1. The secretary intimates that the 101 tons of copper ore sold on July 21 realised 155. 10s. 6d. per ton; that the produce of the mine has yielded a considerable profit over the working expenses since February last; that it is still doing so, and that it will continue equally profitable, there is little doubt, until additional ore be opened up in No. 4 cross-course, and in and below the bottom of the 70 fathom level. In other new undertakings there has been comparatively little doing.

in the price per ton of ore about 9s.

At Dolcoath Mine meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed a profit on the two months' working of 21127. A dividend of 61, per share was declared.

At the Frank Mills Mine meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts for the three months ending July showed a credit balance of 28861, 17s. 5d. The profit on the three months working was 14091, 9s. 10d. A dividend of 12501, (5s. per share) was declared, and 16361, 17s. 5d. carried to credit of next account. The committee reported the sale of 275 tons of ore, realising 43331, 2s. 2d., or an average of nearly 151, 14s. per ton. The No. 1 parcel has produced a higher price than any former parcel, and is evidence of the improvement of the quality of the ore in depth.

Bromley, Manchester, in the chair), the report stated that the engine-shaft had been such it lyards, and a cross-cut driven north 34 yards in the bearing limestone by four man, at 125, per yard. The south cross-cut has intersected a strong joint, which has been followed west 16 yards by eight men, at 80s. per yard, and looks favourable. The disling of Capt. Ellis, of the adjoining Rhosesmor Mine, and the agent proves the west driving from the south cross-cut to be on the Rhosesmor veln, which has produced an immense quantity of lead ore. Their 140 yard east level, the forebreast of which is about 200 yards distant from the forebreast of the said west driving, contains rich solid ors, and has some good pitches following in the same direction at shallower depths.

ors, and has some good pitches following in the same direction at shallower depths.

At the Governor and Company of Copper Miners meeting, on July 28
(Sir John Benry Pelly, Eart., in the chair), it was agreed that the two classes of stock
now in existence should be extinguished by exchange for a new stock to be created. Unpreferred should be extinguished by exchange for a new stock to be created. Unpreferred should be extinguished by exchange for a new stock to be created. Unpreferred should be extinguished by exchange for a new stock to be created. Unpreferred should be extinguished by exchange for a new stock to be created. Unpreferred should be extinguished by exchange for a new stock to be created.

The preferred should does not be compared to the same new stock, leaving 200,0001. In the hands of the Court of Assistants, to raise additional capital, should
is at any fature time be found advantageous and necessary, but there is no intention of
raising it now; it can only be raised with the full concurrence of the shareholders assensited in general court. Details will be found in another column It is considered
that the amagisanation of the stock will be for the bearest of all parties.

At the Montes Auresca (Reswitten) Gold Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Sir

THE TIN MINES OF CORNWALL.

SIR,—I am sorry that my letter of July 20, on this important question, has not been followed by others from gentlemen of the county of more practical experience, and better able than myself to lay the the whole question before the public; yet I cannot help thinking that some arrangement must be come to for the better disposal of our produce than now exists.

I have received several communications from gentlemen connected with the mines, all agreeing with my remarks that, unless a better price can be obtained for our produce more than half the fin mines of the county must stop. I have thought a general ticketing, to be held weekly (similar to our copper ticketings) for the disposal of the tin ore, would, in some respects, remedy some of the evils to which we are at present exposed, and be the means of bringing the smelters and the miners to meet with each other, and the smelters themselves to meet oftener, which might be the means of creating a more friendly feeling, and give the opportunity of an interchange of thought and opinion, so that if there was underselling in the market, as is now complained of, the evil could be taikled of between themselves: and, if an evil, surely they ought to remedy it. I should be gisd of the opinion of some friends as to the propriety of holding a meeting, to consist of the mining interes of the country, at which meeting the smelters should be invited, in order to bring about an amicable arrangement. Such meeting to be held at Truro or Redruth, as might be thought best; for I fear, if we lose this opportunity of an intering the system and effecting the change desired it will be disastrous to tin mining in the country. Your allowing space for the insertion of this will confere a favour our—Tincroft Mines, Redruth, Aug. 11.—West Briton

William Tradou.

Great Darren.—Upon several occasions of late attention has been directed to the continued successful development of this celebrated old mine. At the general meeting, held a short time since, the agents spoke confidently as to the continuance in depth of the rich deposits of ore. It was then determined to sink the shaft, and to drive east and west at a deeper level, from which time the operations have been steadily carried on; and, although upwards of 7 fms. of ground were explored in the deeper level without intersecting the deposit of ore, which, naturally enough, somewhat discouraged those interested, yet, from the agent's report (which appears among the Mining Correspondence), it will be seen that the opinion of the agent has been fully realised. Sufficient time has not yet elapsed to fully test the actual value of the deposit of ore in the 15 fm. level; but the report states that the "men have got in about 1 foot, which is a good mixture of ore, and judging from its size in the 10 fm. level, there must be 9 or 10 feet more." The agent has great confidence as to the productiveness of the lode in this level.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—It has been suggested that the presence of the representatives of the Harvard University and Smithsonian Institute of Washington, at Honolulu, should be availed of as an opportunity for procuring a geological survey of the islands. Both Mr. Brigham and Mr. Mann are acknowledged to be competent geologists, and much local interest is felt from the probability that the Hawaiian Government will give the necessary authority for settling the oft-mooted question, not only whether gold exists in Koolau, but also whether coal or other mineral exists.

Source of Area Examples of the Research Mining and Metallayers are amongst.

other mineral exists.

Society of Arts Examinations.—Mining and Metallurgy are amongst the subjects in which the Society of Arts offer to examine candidates in 1865, and Mr. John Arthur Phillips (of Messrs. Phillips and Darlington) has been appointed examiner. The programme states that candidates should be able to identify with facility the ores of the more common metals, and be acquainted with their cliencial composition. They should also be familiar with the forms of occurrences of the various metallic ores, and the usual methods employed for their extraction and subsequent purification by crushing, stamping, and washing, &c. Underground surveying, the principles of ventination, particularly as applicable to collieries; a knowledge of furnace assaying, and a general acquaintance with the metallurgy of the more important metals are also required. First-class certificates can be given to those only who have either acquired some practical knowledge of mining, or who possess a special acquaintance with the metallurgy of at least one of the useful metals. The test-books chosen are—Dana's Mineralogy; Mitchell's Assaying; Manual of Metallurgy; Ure's Dictionary of Arts., Manufactures, and Mines; Percy's Metallurgy; and Truran's Metallurgy of Iron. The prizes offered to the successful candidates are three prizes of \$b., 3l., and 2l. respectively, and three prizes of books value 1l. each.

shes months ending John showed a credit beaution of 2001. Thr. 65. The profit on the sind, and 1001. The Contract of profit and town contract proported at the contract profit of the state of the contract profit of the contract pr THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF BRITISH MINERS,

At East Rhosesmor Lead Mine annual meeting, on July 4 (Mr. Urias mile) and the chair), the report stated that the engine-shaft had been mix 141 yards, and a cross-cut driven north 34 yards in the bearing limestone by four sen followed west 16 yards by eight men, at 36x, per yard, and looks favourable. The south cross-cut has intersected a strong joint, which has produced an intersected in the contribution of the south cross-cut base on the Rhosesmor veln, which has produced an immense quantity of leads ore. Their 140 yards and the agent proves the west from the south cross-cut to be on the Rhosesmor veln, which has produced an immense quantity of leads ore. Their 140 yard east level, the forebreast of which is association?—Massociation of the south cross-cut to be on the Rhosesmor veln, which has produced an absence of the south cross-cut to be on the Rhosesmor veln, which has produced an absence of the south cross-cut to be on the Rhosesmor veln, which has produced an absolute of the south cross-cut to be crateful to the Charity Commissioners, just issued by Mr. Charles Colwell, who makes distant from the forebreast of the said west driving, contains rich solid to the Charity Commissioners, just issued by Mr. Charles Colwell, who makes good pitches following in the same direction at shallower depths.

At the Governor and Company of Copper Miners meeting, on July 26 will exist the contributions to some extent resulted from the issue of the cause. In his letter to the Charity Commissioners, Mr. Colwell explains that contributions to some extent resulted from the issue of the association?—At the group of the substance of the contributions to some extent resulted from the issue of the cause. In his letter to the Charity Commissioners, Mr. Colwell explains that contributions to some extent resulted from the issue of the cause. In his letter to the Charity Commissioners, Mr. Colwell explains that contributions to some extent resulted from the issue of the association of the strength of the contributions to some exte

W. Gore Ouseley in the chair), the report of the directors was adopted. Details will be found in another column.

At the Worthing (S.A.) Mine meeting, on Monday (Mr. Cyrus Legg in the chair), the report of the directors and balance-sheet were unanimously adopted. Details in another column.

At the Dun Mountain Copper Mine meeting, on Ang. 5 (Mr. Arnold Rogers in the chair), the report of the directors was adopted. Details in another column.

At the Great Northern Copper Mining Company of South Australia (adjourned special) meeting, on Monday (Mr. Turnley in the chair), the report of the directors was adopted. Details in another column.

At the Great Northern Copper Mining Company of South Australia (adjourned special) meeting, on Monday (Mr. Turnley in the chair), the report of the current of the complicity of

SILVER-LEAD OBE.

	LEAD O	RES.	*	
	Sold on the 4th	August.		
Mines.	Tons.	Price per i	tom.	Purchasers.
Great Laxey	100		6	J. & J. Williams.
	Sold on the 5th	August.		
Minera	100	14 10	0	Sims, Willyams, & Co.
ditto		14 10	0	ditto
ditto	100	14 12	6	Brymbo Co.
ditto	76	14 14	0	ditto
ditto	100	14 8	6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
ditto	27	14 9		Brymbo Co.
ditto	42	14 10	6	ditto
ditto			0	ditto
Cargoll			6	
ditto			6	-
	Sold on the 6th			
Herodsfoot			6	_
	Sold on the 10th			
Isle of Man Mining Compar				Stock & Co.
rate of armi arming compan	Sold on the 11th			Dioon to Co.
Maesyrerwddu				A. Eyton.
Coetia Liys				Newton, Keates, & Co.
ditto				Walker, Parker, & Co.
Deep Level				Newton, Keates, & Co.
Rhosesmor			6	ditto
ditto				
			6	
ditto			6	ditto
Parry's				ditto
Bryn Gwlog			0	ditto
Long Rake			0	
Billins			6	
ditto			6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Speedwell			6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Pennant			6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
North Henblas			0	
Dog Pit			6	
Roman Gravels			0	ditto
Dyfngwm			6	
Llanerchyraur	514		6	
Aberdovey	***************************************	14 3	0	ditto
	BLENI	DE.	_	
	Sold on the 5th	August		
Mine.	Tons.	Price per	ton.	Purchasers.
Minera		#8 O	6	Vivian & Sons.
ditto			0	
ding	20			ditto

	BLENDE.	
ditto		ditto
ditto	BLACK TIN.	ditto I. Southern.

COPPER ORES.

COPPER ORES. Sampled July 27, and sold at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth, Aug. 11.

Mines.	Tons.	Price.		Mines.	Tons.	Price.	
			6	Rosewarne Consols	58	£5 10	0
			0	ditto	47	8 11	6
ditto	51	. 6 0	0				6
ditto	49	5 2	0	Par Consols	106	6 7	6
ditto	48	. 5 0	0	ditto	30	3 14	0
ditto	35	2 16	0	Charlotte United .	48	5 9	6
ditto	32	7 5	6	ditto	81	2 17	6
ditto	21		6	ditto	30	8 5	0
West Basset	71	4 17	0	ditto	28	7 2	0
ditto	62	4 7	0	Rosewarne United	40	3 1	6
ditto	61	6 14	6	ditto	88	6 6	0
ditto	58	7 19	0			6 8	0
ditto	36	. 15 9	0	ditto	35	8 3	6
		13 10	6	Copper Hill	32	1 18	6
ditto	28	4 7	6	ditto	29	7 5	6
Prosper United	74	. 3 3	6	Botallack	36	4 1	0
ditto	62	1 10	6	Wheal Curtis	16	2 6	6
ditto	60	5 12	6				6
ditto	58	2 12	0	Treffry's Regulus	25	9 10	6
ditto	55	4 11	6	Boscaswell	20	4 19	0
Levant	65	5 16	6	South Carn Brea .	16	6 0	6
		5 3	6	Great Wheal Alfred	1 15	3 15	0
ditto	42	6 2	0	Pendeen Consols	15	1 19	0
		1 4	0	South Dolcoath	14	14 3	0
		4 10	0	Alfred Consols	13	4 17	0
		4 10	0			4 11	0
ditto	37	7 13	0	Pembroke	2	0 0	6
		8 14	6			12 0	0
			P				
Carn Bres	368 £1				. 30 £	109 11	0
	Carn Brea ditto	Carn Brea 99 ditto 63 ditto 51 ditto 49 ditto 48 ditto 35 ditto 32 ditto 32 ditto 32 ditto 32 ditto 62 ditto 62 ditto 62 ditto 62 ditto 62 ditto 53 ditto 61 ditto 53 ditto 62 ditto 62 ditto 62 ditto 65 ditto 29 ditto 62 ditto 29 ditto 64 ditto 55 ditto 55 ditto 55 ditto 56 ditto 58 ditto 55 Levant 65 ditto 57 ditto 57 ditto 57 ditto 35 ditto 37 ditto 37 ditto 37 ditto 37 ditto 37	Carn Brea 69 £3 11 ditto 63 7 10 ditto 63 7 10 ditto 51 6 0 ditto 49 5 2 ditto 35 2 16 ditto 35 7 5 ditto 32 7 5 ditto 21 1 14 West Basset 71 4 17 ditto 62 4 7 ditto 66 6 6 14 ditto 53 7 19 ditto 29 13 10 ditto 29 13 10 ditto 29 13 10 ditto 62 4 7 Prosper United 74 3 3 ditto 63 15 9 ditto 65 4 10 ditto 58 4 11 Levant 65 5 16 ditto 58 4 10 ditto 58 4 10 ditto 58 4 11 ditto 57 5 3 ditto 42 6 2 ditto 37 7 7 3 ditto 37 7 7 13	Carn Brea 69 £3 11 6 ditto 63 7 10 0 ditto 51 6 0 0 ditto 95 5 2 0 ditto 25 7 10 0 ditto 95 5 2 16 0 ditto 25 2 16 0 ditto 27 7 5 6 ditto 21 114 6 West Basset 71 4 17 0 ditto 62 4 7 0 ditto 63 7 19 0 ditto 55 7 19 0 ditto 25 17 6 6 ditto 55 7 19 0 ditto 55 10 6 6 ditto 55 10 6 6 ditto 20 13 10 6 ditto 20 13 10 6 ditto 55 10 6 ditto 65 12 6 ditto 65 12 6 ditto 65 5 10 6 ditto 65 5 10 6 ditto 65 5 10 6 ditto 55 11 6 ditto 55 11 6 ditto 65 5 10 6 ditto 65 5 10 6 ditto 55 11 6 ditto 57 5 3 6 ditto 42 6 2 0 ditto 42 6 2 0 ditto 42 6 2 0 ditto 43 7 7 18 0 ditto 44 10 0 ditto 57 7 18 0	Carn Brea 69	Carn Brea 69	Carn Brea 69

ditto	*****		13	8	14	6	Great Crinnis		2	. 12	0	0
				TO	DTA	LI	PRODUCE.					
Carn Brea	*******	368		£1882	2				£	102	11	0
West Bass	et	340		2516	111	0	Treffry's Regulus			238	2	6
Prosper U	nited	309		1069	8	6	Boscaswell	20		99	0	0
Levant		199		958	16	0	South Carn Brea	16		96	8	0
East Carn	Brea	148		837	9	6	Great Wheal Alfred	15		56	5	0
Rosewarne	Consols.	146		1313	9	0	Pendeen Consols			29	5	0
Par Consol		136		786	15	0	South Dolcoath	14		198	2	0
Charlotte	United	132		770	17	0		13		63	1	0
Rosewarne					18	0		9		40	19	0
Great Sout	h Tolgus	71		516	10	6		2		0	1	0
Copper Hi					11	6	Great Crinnis	2		24	0	0
Betallack					16						-	-

Total 2180

Copper ores for sale on Thursday next, at the Royal Hetal, Truro—Mines and parcels.—Devon Great Consols 2257—East Caradon 485—Marke Valley 415—Okel Tor 269—West Wheal Martha 366—Devon and Cornwall 250—Bedford United 198—Brook wood 157—Wheal Crebot 122—Wheal Friendship 110—Wheal Crebot 89—South Bedford 77—North Robert 60—Wheal Arthur 60—Kelly Bray 57—Sortridge Consols 31—Fursdan 25.—Total, 4984 tons.

20.—Total, 4934 tons.

Copper ores for sale on Thursday week, at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth.—Mines and parce—South Caradon 463—Fewey Consols 440—Tywarnhalic 417—Phoenix Mine 392—We Damsel 355—Cilford Amalgamated 326—Great Wheal Busy 300—Craddock Moor 248
Hallenbeagle 164—Great North Downs 160—Glasgow Caradon 132—Bosseawen 115
Bampfylde 51—Great Brigan 45—East Wheal Elles 30—North Grambler 23—Falmou and Sperries 21—Wheal Prudence 13—Grambler and St. Aubyn 9.—Total, 3704 tons.

Copper ores for sale at Swansea, August 16.—Bershaven 772—Knockmahon 484— Fritish Regulus 72—Ballysummisk 54—New Cornwall 25—Concordia 24 - Kanmantor 7.—TVala, 1494 tons.

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WATSON AND CUELL'S MINING CIRCULAR.

WATSON AND CUELL,

MINING AGENTS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, &c. 1, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON.

Messrs. Watson and Cuell having made arrangements for transferring their weekly Circular, which has had so large a circulation during the past ten years, to the columns of the Mining Journal, their special reports and remarks upon Mines and Mining, and the state of the Share Market, will in future appear in this column.

remarks upon mines and Mining, and the state of the Share Market, will in future appear in this column.

In the year 1843, when Cornish mining was almost unknown to the general public, attention was first called to its advantages, when properly conducted, in the "Compendium of British Mining," commenced in 1837, and published in 1843, by Mr. J. Y. Watson, F.G.S., author of "Gleanings among Mines and Miners," "Records of Ancient Mining," "Cornish Notes" (first series, 1862), "Cornish Notes" (second series, 1863), "The Progress of Mining," with Statistics of the Mining Interest, annually for 21 years, &c., &c. In the Compendium published in 1843 Mr. Watson was the first to recommend the system of a "division of small risks in several mines, ensuring success in the aggregate," and Messrs. Watson and Cuell have always a selected list on hand. Perhaps at no former period in the annals of mining has there been more peculiar need of honest and experienced advice in regard to mines and share-dealing than there is at present; and, from the lengthened experience of Messrs. Watson and Cuell, they are emboldened to offer, thus publicly, their best services to all connected with mines or the market, as they have for so many years done privately, through the medium of their own Circular.

Messrs. Watson and Cuell. transact business in the purchase and sale of mining shares, and other securities, payments of calls, receipt, and trans-

Messrs. Watson and Cuell are almost dealy asked their opinion of particular mines, as well as to recommend mines to thebre and their opinion of particular mines of cuests. Watson and Cuell are almost dealy asked on the experience of more than 30 years active connection with the Mining Market.

Messrs. Watson and Cuell also inform their clients and the public, that they transact business in the public funds, railways, docks, insurance, and every other description of shares dealt in on the Stock Exchange.

Messrs. Watson and Cuell are almost daily asked their opinion of particular mines, as well as to recommend mines to invest or speculate in, and they give their advice and recommend mines to the best of their judgment and ability, founded on the best practical advice they can obtain from the mining districts, but they will not be held responsible, nor subject to blame, if results do not always equal the expectations they may have held out in a property so fluctuating as mining.

Messrs. Watson and Cuell having agents and correspondents in all the mining districts, and an extensive connection among the largest holders of mining property, have the more confidence in tendering their advice on all matters relating to the state and prospects of mines and mining companies, and are enabled to supply shares in all the best mines at close market prices, free of all charges for commission.

Greeks Wheal Florence.—It is hoped the engine and stamps will

GRYLLS WHEAL FLORENCE.—It is hoped the engine and stamps will soon go to work here, and tin will at once be returned. Above the adit, it will be remembered, large returns made, and the Wheal Grylls Company worked their lode into Florence, and took away 300l. worth of tin, which they had to return. It is on this account, and also from the fact that the three lodes of Wheal Grylls, which have been so rich at shallow levels in that mine, run into and form a junction in Grylls Florence, that it is considered the best speculation in the Grylls district. The erection of extensive machinery (all paid for, with a large capital still in hand) has taken more time than was originally expected, and the poverty of Wheal Grylls, just at this time, together, have caused some little disappointment, and there is nothing doing in the shares; but we should not advise anyone selling until after the engine goes to work, and the lodes are seen below the adit; and all this, and more, will be done long before any call will be required.

WHEAL CHIVERTON.—The agents say the progress in draining Mur-

WHEAL CHIVERTON.—The agents say the progress in draining Murray's shaft has been accelerated, and they feel confident when the bottom is reached a valuable property will be opened up quickly. And what is also of great importance is that the richest bunch of silver-lead in West Chiverton is making towards the boundary of Wheal Chiverton.

Chiverton is making towards the boundary of Wheal Chiverton.

EAST LOVELL.—We were induced to make some remarks a fortnight ago upon the report of this mine by Capt. Charles Thomas, of Dolcoath, in which he congratulated the shareholders upon its improved prospects and the increase of its reserves; and considering there were only 1906 shares, and the mine paying good dividends, he could not see the reason of the fall from 20l. per share. Last week we had to refer to a serious fall in the shares, caused by the action of the "bears," and, as it now appears, through the report that a serious accident had occurred at the mine. This report, we are officially informed, was false; no accident of any kind having occurred, and the purser, if he can find out the author of the report, is determined to proceed against him; and he is quite right in doing so.

Dyffryn Castell.—In ten days eight men have broken 20 tons of

DYFFEYN CASTELL.—In ten days eight men have broken 20 tons of blende; the lode is now worth 3 tons per fm., and improving, and the agent says he can return 50 tons per month, which we expect will leave a profit equal to 60 per cent. per annum on the price we offered and sold the 2-25ths shares at. The prospects of the mine for lead, also, are very great.

PRINCE OF WALES.—We call attention to these shares now they are low, and have 200 placed in our hands for sale at 5s. 6d. per share nett—all or any part. The mine adjoins Drake Walls, and they are now proving the lode in Watson's shaft.

all or any part. The mine adjoins Drake Walls, and they are now proving the lode in Watson's shaft.

The Coming Reaction.—We see a small cloud rising—not for a storm, though that would be of immense service to the country—indicative of a reaction in the Share Market, and we intend giving a little gratuitous information. Now is the time to buy, and purchases may be made with perfect safety in Grenville, where in a few months we expect a rise of 50 per cent., and good dividends. In East Grenville, where, if a good lode is cut in the 75, shares may reach 15L to 20L. In East Lovell, where, without cause, shares have been knocked down for the benefit of the "bears." The shaft has been stopped for awhile, under the advice of Capt. Charles Thomas, in order to complete other works, which, in a short time, will enable the returns to be greatly increased, and taken away at less cost. In Crebor where the prospects are good. In East Caradon, Devon Consols, and Tincroft, for a steady investment. In West Chiverton, for small dividends at present, but for greatly increased dividends, and a "rise in shares" when "the time comes" next year. In Wheal Chiverton, for a good spec. In East Russell and New East Russell, for a great rise in a few months. In South Grenville, Prince of Wales, Pollard, Redmoor, and Retallack, for speca at a small price, which many people like, and good prospects. In St. Day United, for a rise in tin. In Carn Camborne, for a good discovery, and in South Condurrow, as a mine little spoken of, but which is none the less worth looking at just now. In West Frances, for a cent, per cent. rise some day, as it adjoins East Grenville, and has the same lodes. In North Basset, for a good rise.

CORNISH PUMPING ENGINES.—The number of pumping engines reported for June is 34. They have consumed 2133 tons of coal, and lifted 166 million tons of water 10 fms. high. The average duty of the whole

	perefore, 52,400,000 lbs. litted 1 ft. high, by the consumption	
00	al. The following engines have exceeded the average dut	y:-
	Boscawen-70 in	8.09
	Cargoll Mines-Michell's 72 in.	61.8
	Carn Brea 76 in	52.4
	Cook's Kitchen-50 in	56.5
	Crane-70 in	71.9
	Great Wheal Busy-Harvey's 85 in	64.4
	Great Work-Leeds' 60 in.	64.1
	New Rosewarne-Phillips's 65 in	58.4
	North Roskear-Doctor's 70 in	61.1
	North Wheal Crofty-Trevenson's 80 in	57.1
	South Wheal Frances-Marriott's 75 in	28.3
	Treloweth-60 in	55.1
	West Caradon-Elliot's 50 in.	66.3
	West Wheal Seton-Harvey's 85 in	58-4
	Wheal Ludcott-Willcocks' 50 in	
	Wheal Margery-Welsley's 45 in	
	Wheal Seton—Tilly's 70 in.	57·2

Borrowing Powers of Joint Stock Companies.—The Lords Justices have affirmed the decision of Vice-Chancellor Kindersley, in re the British Provident Assurance Society, which was a case where, by the society's Deed of Settlement, the directors were authorised to borrow money on the security of the funds and property of the society, and to assign the same by way of mortgage; and, in the exercise of this power, they assigned the funds and property of the society by debenture. It was held that the charge created by the debenture did not extend to the unpaid capital of the society. Lord Justice Knight Bruce said the dobectures were in form and substance a plain and manifest breach of trust, totally unsupportable, and only valid as an evidence of a debt which, however, was not disputed.

MINING FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—
NO APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES in this company will be RECEIVED AFTER SATURDAY NEXT, 13th of August, for LONDON, nor after TUESDAY, 18th of August, for the COUNTRY.
JOHN HENRY JARVIS, 8ec. 32, Walbrook, London, E.C.

MINING FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—

of a GENTLEMAN THOROUGHLY ACQUAINED the SERVICES, as MANAGER, of a GENTLEMAN THOROUGHLY ACQUAINED with MINING and the MINE SHARE MARKET. A liberal salary will be given.—Apply by letter only, to the temporary offices of the company, No. 32, Walbrook, London. E.C.

By order, JOHN HENRY JARVIS, Sec.

MINING FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED). The FOLLOWING is the LIST OF PRICES at which the SHARES in the respective BRITISH and FOREIGN MINES WILL BE TAKEN IN LIEU of CASH as PAYMENT UPON ALLOTMENT. Shares not included herein will be matter of

١	BRI	TIBE	D	IVI	DEND MINES.			
ı	Bedford United	£ 3	0	0	Polbreen	£12	15	0
١	Bosesswell	10	0	0	Providence		5	0
	Bronfloyd	2	5	0	Rosewall Hill and Ransom		5	0
	Cargoli	41	0	0	South Tolgus	41	0	0
	Carn Brea	56	0	0	South Wheal Frances		0	0
ı	Clifford Amaigamated		0	0	St. Day United		0	0
١	Cwm Erfin	30	0	0	St. Ives Consols		0	0
	Dolcoath	500	0	0	Tincroft	18	15	0
١	Drake Walls	1	10	0	Vigra and Ciogau	30	0	0
ľ	Devon Great Consols		0	0	West Basset		-	
	East Basset	70	0	0	West Chiverton	65	10	0
	East Caradon		0	0	West Damsel		_	
	East Wheal Lovell		0	0	Wheal Basset	95	0	0
l	Frank Mills		0	0	Basset and Grylls	7	0	0
	Great Laxey		0	0	Kitty (St. Agnes)		10	0
	Great Wheal Fortune		10	0	Kitty (Leiant)		10	0
	Great Wheal Vor		10	0	Wheal Margaret	10	5	0
١	Herodsfoot		0	Ö	Wheat Mary Ann	15	0	0
	Marke Valley		. 5	0	Wheal Mary		-	-
í	Minera Boundary		10	ŏ	Wheal Owles		-	
	Mining Company of Ireland		0	0	Wheal Jane (Kea)	15	0	0
	New Birch Tor and Vitifer		15	ñ	Wheal Trelawny	21	0	0
	North Treakerby		10	o.	Wheal Tremayne	7	10	0
	Par Consols		0	ŏ	Wicklow	16		0
				-				-
	REPTIST MINES	4 W/1	TH	m	VIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.			

	BRITISH MINES WI	TH	DI	VIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.			
1	Boscean£33	0		Mount Pleasant	£ 2	0	
ı	Chiverton 8	15	0	Orsedd	0	2	
ı	Condurrow 55	0	0	South Exmouth	1	0	
1	Cook's Kitchen 18	10	0	Spearne Moor	38	0	
1		10	0	Trelyon Consols	5	0	
	Craddock Moor 5	0	0	Trumpet Consols	5	0	
	Davon and Cornwall 4	0	0	Twelve Apostles	0	5	
	Dyfogwm 10	0	0	Wendron	6	0	
	Fowey Consols 5	0	0	West Caradon	14	0	
	Great South Tolgus 2	10	0	Wheal Friendship	10	0	
	Gunnis Lake 0	5	0	Wheal Grylis	3	10	
	Levant 5	0		West Fowey Consols	5	0	
	BRITISH	PRO	GR	ESSIVE MINES.			

BRITI	SH I	PRC	GR	ESSIVE MINES.		
Aberdovey	£3	0	0	New Wheal Grylls	6 2	0
Bedford Consols	- ī	5	0	New Wheal Lovell	1	10
Bedol-Aur	0	5	0	New Wheal Martha	1	7
Berehaven	1	10	0	New Wheal Vor and Metal	ō	2
Billins	12	10	0	North Buller	3	2
Boscawen	3	0	0	North Chiverton	2	0
Bottle Hill	0	5	0	North Devon	2	10
Brynford Hall	11	0	0	New Wheal Rose		15
Bryn Gwlog	27	0	ŏ	North Downs		15
Bryntail	4	Ö	0	North Frances	-	-
Buller and Basset	ō	5	0	North Grambler	5	5
Calstock Consols		_		North Minera	Ö	5
Calvadnack	5	0	0	North Pool	4	10
Camborne Vean	2	15	0	North Roskear	17	
Cambrian	ő	7	6	North Rosewarne		12
	0	10	0	North Shepherds		15
Cape Cornwall	7	0	0	North Basset		10
Caradon Consols	í	12	6	North Crofty	3	0
Carn Camborne	9	0	0	North Robert		10
Carnyorth	í	0	0	Okel Tor		15
Cefn Clicen	à	0	0	Pedn-an-drea	ĭ	5
Cefn Brwyno	2	0	0	Pendeen Consols		10
Central Minera	î	15	0		i	10
Charlotte United	o i	5	0	Prince Arthur Consols	î	10
Chiverton Consols		5			ô	7
Chiverton Moor	3		0	Prince of Wales		0
Chiverton Valley	3	0	0	Prosper United	õ	7
Chiverton Wheal Hope		=		Redmoor	2	0
Clara			0	Rialton East Wheal Rose	0	
Clijah and Wentworth			6	Roborough Down	3	10
Clowance Wood		5	0	Rosewarne Consols		0
Connorree	1	.5	0	Rosewarne United	1	17
Crane	7	10	0	Roskear	1	0
Crenver Wheal Abraham		10	0	Roaring Water	1	0
Cuddra			0	Roskearnoweth	0	
Dale		7	6	Scorrier Consols	1	0
Darren			0	Silver Vein	0	
Deep Level			0	Sithney and Carnmeal	7	15
Dolfrwynog			0	Sithney Wheal Metal	3	0
Durlo	7	0	0	South Basset	5	0
East Basset and Grylls		0	0	South Caradon Wheal Hooper	0	
East Carn Brea	. 9		0	South Carn Brea	0	
East Chiverton	2	0	0	South Condurrow	0	17
East Grenville	7	10	0	South Dolcoath		_
East Gunnis Lake		15	0	South Gorland	1	15
East Jane		10	0	South Grylls	2	0
East Laxey		12	6	South Minera	1	
East Wheal Ellen		7	6	South St. Ives	0	
East Wheal Fortune		0	0	South Wheal Crofty	14	10
East Wheal Grylls		5	0	South Wheal Leisure	0	10
East Wheal Metal		0	0	South Wheal Lovell	1	. 5
East Wheal Russell	. 1	5	0	South Wheal Seton	9	0
Fact Wheel War	7	10		St. Just United	ĭ	

		10	0	Cli Tunk Wolfend	
East Wheal Vor	•			St. Just United	
East Providence		0	0	St. Just Consols	0
East Rosewarne	3	.7	6	St. Cuthbert	
East Seton	0	10	0	St. David's	0
East Wheal Agar	6	0	0	Stray Park	30
Furze Hill Wood	0	10	0	Tin Hill	0
Garreg	0	2	6	Tolvadden	1
Gawton	0	17	6	Trencrom	3
General Mining Co. for Ireland,	4	5	0	Trevenen and Tremenheere	1
Glasgow-Caradon	0	15	0	Treweatha	0
Gonamena	4	0	0	Trumpet United	0
Godolphin	5	0	0	Tywarnhaile	1
Golch Hill	3	0	0	Vale of Towy	0
Grambler and St. Aubyn	10	0	0	Wentnor	1
Great Brigan	2	5	0	Wentworth	15
Great Caradon	1	10	0	West Condurrow	2
Great Devon and Bedford	2	5	0	West Grylls	1
Great East Lovell	3	0	0	West Maria and Fortescue	0
Great North Downs	8	10	0	West Par	0
Great Retallack	0	7	6	West Rose Down	2
Great South Chiverton	3	0	0	West Sharp Tor	10
Great West Chiverton	3	10	0	West Trevelyan	0
Great Wheal Baddern	1	0	0	West Wheal Frances	32
Grylis Consols	1	0	0	West Wheal Jane	
Grylis Wheal Florence	0	15	0	West Wheal Martha	1
Great Wheal Busy	2		0	West Wheal Vor	1
Great Wheal Grylls	0	10	0	Wheal Agar	1
Garlyp	0	15	0	Wheai Buller	28
Gwydyr Park	0	10	0	Wheal Colenso	0
Hallenbeagle	4	0	0	Wheal Cartis	4
Hazel Grove	ō	5	0	Wheal Crebor	2
Hawkmoor	ĭ	10	ò	Wheal Crofty	3
Hingston Down	3	15	0	Wheal Damsel	-
Kelle Been		10	ñ	Wheal Edward	1

Kelly Bray	0	10	0	Wheal Edward	1	- 5
Lady Bertha	1	0	0	Wheal Grenville	7	10
Leeds and St. Aubyn	4	0	0	Wheal Harriett	1	10
Leiant Consols	5	0	0	Wheal Hartley	0	12
Lower Park	3	10	0	Wheal Hearle	0	10
Merilyn	0	2	6	Wheal Hops	1	15
Minera West Boundary	0	2	6	Wheal Ludcott and Wrey	2	2
Mineral Bottom	5	0	0	Wheal Margery	5	0
Molland	0	5	0	Wheal Polmear	0	10
Nangiles	28	0	0	Wheal Prosper	4	0
Nant Minera	6	10	0	Wheal Reeth	-	-
Nant-y-Iago	1	0	0	Wheal Rose	41	0
New East Russell	1		0	Wheal Unity	2	5
New Rosewarne	2	0	0	Wheal Uny.	. 5	10
New South Caradon	0		0	Worvas Downs	2	0
New Wendron	3	15	0		- 7	
FORE	eig!	N D	IV	DEND MINES.		
Cape Copper	£12	0	0	Lusitanian	£1	10
Cobre Copper			0	Port Phillip		3
Don Pedro	0		6	Pontgibaud	9	0
English and Australian	9	0	0	St. John del Rey	40	0
Fortuna	Ā	o	0	United Mexican	6	10
General	24		0	Vancouver	-	_
Kapunda	1	7		West Canada	- 5	0
Linarez	ē	3.5	0	Yudanamutana	9	10

Oun Mountain 0 10 0 Santa Barbara 0	0	
Liamillos	0	1
Liamillos		
3on Accord. 0 7 6 Rossa Grande 0 1 2apula 0 17 6 Quebrada 4 10m Mountain 0 10 0 Santa Barbara 0	5 1	Į
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Kariquita 0 15 0 Worthing 1	0	į
Offices, 32, Walbrook, E.C. JOHN HENRY JARVIS, Se	c.	

THE PANT DU AND WAENLAS MINING COMPANY
(LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Act of 1862, whereby the Hability of each shareholder is limited to the amount of his shares.

Capital 250,000, in 6000 shares of £5 each.

Deposit on application, £1 per share; and £1 on allotment. An interval of not leas than six months between each call.

Differences.

THOMAS BARNES, Esq., M.P., The Quinta, near Chirk—Chairman.
THOMAS PAINTER, Esq., Grove Park, Wrexham.
JOHN THOMAS DA WES, Esq., Smethwick Hall, Smethwick, Statistical, CHARLES HUGHES, Esq., Grove Park, Wrexham.
ISAAC SHONE, Esq., Grove Park, Wrexham.
(With power to add to their number.)

Manager—Mr. Thomas Williams, Coedporth, near Wrexham.
Bankers—The National Provincial Bank of England, Wrexham.
Solicitor and Secretaray—C. Hicks, Esq., Shrewsbury.

EKGISTERED OFFICE.

MARKET CHAMBERS, MARKET SQUARE, SHREWSBURY.

PROSPECTUS.

This company is formed for the purpose of acquiring and working the celebrated Page
Du and Waenias Lead Mines, in the parishes of Lianferras and Lianarmon, in the comp
of Dendigh, held under lease from the Marquis of Westminster, at the moderate desset
El per ton.
These two mines, which until meaning have two mines, which until meaning have been descent.

This company is formed for the purpose of acquiring and working the celebrated Past Du and Waenlas Lead Mines, in the parishes of Lianferras and Lianarmon, in the owary of Denbigh, held under lease from the Marquis of Westminater, at the moderate day of Denbigh, held under lease from the Marquis of Westminater, at the moderate day of Denbigh, held under lease from the Marquis of Westminater, at the moderate day of the properties. A large tract of unworked my greatly to facilitate the development of both properties. A large tract of unworked ony ground, containing 70 acres, has also been added to Paut Du, which will very combinably augment the value of the sett.

By reference to the map of the Government Geological Survey for this district, it will appear that these mines are situated in the carbeniferous limestone, resting on the desistance. The sett as a whole is very extensive, and estimated to contain about 600 central state. The sett as a whole is very extensive, and estimated to contain about 600 central some of its most profitable mines—virz, the Macsysafa on the north, and the was minister and Belgrave Mines on the south, all of which have been greatly productin, and have yielded many hundreds of thousands of pounds to their fortunate owars, Maesysafa Mine alone having yielded upwards of 15,000 tons of lead ore during the law years it was worked by its late proprietors, the Messrs. Lewis.

The western part only of Pant Du has been worked to any depth, the lowest lend south-east, some of which from important junctions, all being intersected by a censcourse running nearly north-east and south-west. Four of these lodes carry their costs and south-wast, some of which from important junctions, all being intersected by a censcourse running nearly north-east and south-west. Four of these lodes carry their costs of the parting ground to the operations of the present company.

The deep adit has been driven about 1000 yards from the River Alya, and when extract of rich bearing ground to the operations of the prese

THE ISLE

HE ISLE OF MAN SLATE QUARRY AND GOLD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

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SAMUEL BROADEENT, Esq., Bibalco, Onchan, near Douglas, JOSEPH HIGGINS, Eaq., Teveril-terrace, Feel.

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Solicitor And Secretary—C. Hicks, Esq., Shrewabury.
REGISTERED OFFICE,—MARKET CHAMBERS, SHREWSBURY.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This company has been established for the purpose of acquiring and working a most extensive and valuable unineral property, called the Glenrashen and Daiby Sists and Slab Quarries, situate in the parish of Patrick, in the southern district of the isle of Mas. The property on which the quarries are opened consists of 6906 acres, nearly the whole of which is proved to be composed of sists rock, equal in quality to any produced from the best quarries in Wales.

This immense property, which it is believed is the largest state sett in the kingdon, and likely to become one of the most valuable, is held under a lease from the Crown for the term of 21 years, at a reduced royalty of 1-16th, of which term 19½ years are uniqued to the control of the control of the country of the control of the control

the term of 21 years, at a reduced royalty of 1-16th, of which term 11/2, years expired.

A large sum of money has been spent in opening out and proving the value of this property, not only at the principal quarries at Glenrushen, but also on about 20 different parts of the seit, and "these trials have proved" (as stated in the report of Capt. Jean Francis, of Penrhyn, North Wales, under whose direction and advice these trials was made) "that almost the whole grant of 7000 acres is composed of slate-rock, and expable of having from eight to ten different-quarries opened upon it."

The machinery and plant are very valuable, consisting of water-wheels, sawing mills and outting machine, tramways, dressing sheds, offices, smiths and carpenters stork, machine house, and other buildings; and there are several cottage cereicd, with a dining room and other conveniences for the accommodation of the quarrymen.

The sent has been inspected by Capt. John Francis, as before stated, and by Mr. W. R. Williams, of Dolgelly, mining engineer, Capts. Thomas and Robert Williams, of Coeporth, Denbighshire, and several other practical men, all of whom speak thereof is the highest terms.

highest terms.

The colour of the state is a fine dark blue, the grain close and compact, the textus good, the lamination fine and silky, and the cleavage very good and straight.

There is also a very promising vein of green state, which Capt. Francis recomments should be proved by driving a level into the rock, and if it turn out as well as satisficated will prove a very good green quarry.

In addition to the state there are several veins or reefs of anriferous quarts travesing a portion of the sett, near to the Foxdale district, which it is believed will prove a reliable acquisition to the company. Portions of the quartz have been assayed by Massibhnson and Sons, of London, Mr. Samuelson, of Liverpool, and other public saayers, with results varying from 1 oz. 2 dwts. 20 grs. to 5 dwts. of fine gold to the ton of quart, and from the report of Mr. W. R. Williams there is every reason to expect most prefined results.

and results.

The quarries are about three miles from the shipping port of Peel, but when the preected railway from Douglas to Peel is completed they will be within a mile and a ball
of the intended station at Kirkpatrick, to connect them with which a loop-line will
leaveline seen be formed.

ombtless soon be formed.

Only £30,000 of the capital remains to be allotted.

Specimens of the slate remay be seen, and prospectuses and forms of application of the slate remay be seen, and prospectuses and forms of application bitained at the offices of Messrs. LITTLEDALE, EIDLEY, and BARDSWELLS, Frown's-buildings, Liverpool; or at the registered office, whose the original is not of the quarries may be inspected.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES

Date

CAPT. C. WILLIAMS, TYN-Y-WERN, TALIESIN, via SHREWSBURY, has had upwards of 20 years' practical experience or any which time he had the entire management of several English and seiding in the centre of the CARDIGANSHIRE MINING DISTRICT, and eximity to those of MERIONETHSHIRE and MONTGOMERYSHIRE, he is SERVICES to SHEWSELE AND ADDRESS HERE. Proximity to those of MERIONETHSHIRE and MONTGOMERYS.

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From the time of the Phonicians to the present.
By G. CHOWEN.
London: Published at the MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, E.C.

Notices to Correspondents.

** Muchinconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be egularly fited on easipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

URMING ORE—"J. F. M." (near Manchester).—The St. Austell Consols sold during interpretation of the Bironingham refiners also, will purchase it, but must and we presume many of the Bironingham refiners also, will purchase it, but must sample the ore themselves.

BLASTING EN MAGNETO-ELECTRICITY.—"W. J." (Bagilli).—The manufacturer of the cheap magnetic machine referred to in Mr. William Ladd, the philosophical instrument maker, of Beak-street, Regent-street.

GLANGRAN ROW COMPANY.—As a pretty large holder of shares, and being unable to see you are in the property of the company are doing, will some reader as or good as to inform me if they have as yet done anything at the mine? If not, what the hindrance is, and if there is any prospect of their commencing soon—with any other information about the company?—J. C.

WET CLEFFORD (Limited).—I have no desire to depreciate the value of this property by

what the hindrance is, and if there is any prospect of their commencing soon—with any other information about the company?—J. C.

WERT CLEFORD (Limited).—I have no desire to depreciate the value of this property by making unnecessary enquiries. I am, however, fairly desirous to ascertain particulars, and, as the Journai is the only source through which I can obtain the information, I want, I trouble you with this communication. It is usual to look for particulars too I want, I trouble you with this communication. It is usual to look for particulars to the develoment of mining properties in your columns, and as they have not of ast of the develoment of the progress of the West Clifford, I put, through you, to the directors or secretary the following quastions, an answer to which will give very little throuble.—I. What is now doing at the mine?—2. Who is the manager at the mine?—3. Are the machinery and buildings bought for 10001, from the late Wheal Moyle Company, and now upon that part of the grant, included in the purchase?—4. Has Mr. Williams retired from the board?—5. Is it true that a new engine-house is to be erected on the Ting Tang part of the sett? If so, who is to supply the engine, and at what price?—6. Has a promoter and desier in the district a contract for supplying materials? If so, upon what terms?—A SHAREMOLDER: Old Broad-street, Aug. 10.

Sm.—Any reader would greatly oblige by informing me, through the Journal, what has become of the following companies: there are, no doubt, a great many shareholders, readers of your valuable paper, who would be glad of the like information:—The London and Californian Gold Quartz Crushing Company (registered Jan. 27, 182), the Melbourne Gold and General Mining Association, and the British Australian Gold Mining Company; the two latter brought out about the same time as the former content. L.

GREAT WHEAL FORTURE.—When in Corawall last week, I was sorry to hear of the mis-

London and Californian Gold Quartz Crushing Company (registered Jan. 27, 1852), the Melbourne Gold and General Mining Association, and the British Australian Gold Mining Company; the two latter brought out about the same time as the former one.—H. L.

GREAT WHEAL FORTUNE.—When in Corawall last week, I was sorry to hear of the missions on the Carameal lode; the running together of the 48, 58, and 68 fm. levels, between Hesking's and Fainter's; a las oreat doubts entertained of Hosking's shaft running together. I believe the agents are now using svery means to secure Hosking's shaft, carting in barrow-stuff from surface, to fill up the dangerous parts of the levels. This misortune I have no doubt will cost the adventurers equally as of the levels. This misortune I have no doubt will cost the adventurers equally as much as the former run at Hosking's shaft. I am rather surprised that our practical manager should overlock this important point, and more so as there is no mention made of it in the report in the Journal of August 6.—J. W.

GREAT MORNEYS SLATE COMPANY.—In reply to the enquiry of "Shareholder," in the Journal of July 20, it is stated by "Quarryman" last week that there had been great mismanagement, and, of course, great outlay of money at the quarry "uselessly;" and, from his statement, I certainly cannot but think he must be right. The directors themselves, indeed, in their report just issued may be said to admit or endorse the truth of that statement, when they say "the inclines, engine-house, turbine, &c., are all ready for use;" but there is, in fact, no use for them, as "the period for slate-making his not yet arrived." This is the purport of the report to be laid before the share-holders on Monday next; nor do the directors now venture to say when that happy period, so long promised, may be expected. It was to have been in July, 1862; then in July, 1863; and now, in August, 1864, we are informed "the period for slate-making has not yet arrived." Has there not, then, been a great want of judgment,

THE MINING JOURNAL Bailway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, AUGUST 13, 1864.

The statistics of the Mineral Wealth of the United Kingdom for 1863, the general summary of which we published in last week's Journal, are, upon the whole, satisfactory, although the increase was certainly not in the same proportion as in previous years. The increase in the value of mineral products as raised from the mines was no less than 1,225,855£, and the increase upon them in the state in which they were brought into the market smounted to 1,673,290£. With an industry so vast as that connected with minerals a comparatively trifling depression in the market produces a most noticeable effect in the apparent increase in its development; and, when it is considered that during the year to which the statistics relate not only were the metal trades generally in a very unencouraging position, but there were several other circumstances which acted most effectually in temporarily diverting attention from mining enterprise. That the sanguine hopes which had been entertained of Wales surpassing, or at least proving equal to, California or Australia as an auriferous region, were gradually fading away; and, as those who had embarked their capital upon the absurd anticipation of obtaining dividends of certainly not less than cent. per cent. monthly were disappointed, complaints and condemnations of mining were heard, which instilled fear into the minds even of those who were obtaining fair, nay, large, returns from their mining adventures, inducing them to realise upon their exposerts or wires in some case below these of the heard, which instilled fear into the minds even of those who were obtaining fair, nay, large, returns from their mining adventures, inducing them to realise upon their property at prices in some cases below those of the day, rather than risk the possibility of having subsequently to sell in a less favourable market. The natural consequence of such operations was to depress prices; and, as the public always hasten into the market to sell precisely at the time when they should hold, all securities connected with mineral workings fell into general disfavour and became neglected.

But for the fortunate circumstance that the importance of the development of the mineral wealth of a country is continually becoming more extansively recognised, the adverse bearing of affairs during 1863 would have had the effect of compelling us to show a decrease in the production, which

had the effect of compelling us to show a decrease in the production, which might have deterred others from aiding to swell the general wealth. The moiting of position of coal is about the same as in the preceding year, and iron ore shows an increase of upwards of 800,000*l*., which leaves something less

than 500,000% as the increase upon metalliferous minerals generally. Tin, copper, lead, and zinc are doubtless the metals to which the more importance must be attached, as contributing more largely to the grand total; but it must be gratifying alike to miners and mine adventurers to find that the products which have previously been known to them only as minerals—the presence, indeed, of which was to be dreaded rather than otherwise—are coming more largely into use, and commanding prices which more than pay the cost of preparing them for sale. Mundic shows an increase of 4000% upon the year's sales; the quantity of arsenic sold has nearly doubled; and gossans, wolfram, and miscellaneous minerals show a satisfactory increase. Uranium appears for the first time in the list, 3 cwts. having been sold for 23%. Unimportant as such an item as this may appear against a total approaching 40,000,000%, such items are not without significance, from the indirect advantage which may result to other metals from their extraction. Take, for example, wolfram, which until within the last few years was known only as a metal which rendered almost unsaleable the tin ore with which it was associated, whilst its separation deprived the miner of the profit which the number of tons of tin produced led him to anticipate—to sell the tin and wolfram together, and to separate them and sell the cleaned tin afterwards, alike resulted in loss to the miner. At the present time uses have been found for the wolfram, and improvements have been made in the process of separation, the result being that it is profitable to the miner to separate the wolfram for its intrinsic worth, whilst its removal renders the tin saleable for the best instead of a mere nominal price.

To return to the more common metals, it will be found that the produc-

trinsic worth, whilst its removal renders the tin saleable for the best instead of a mere nominal price.

To return to the more common metals, it will be found that the production of tin ore increased to the extent of upwards of 1000 tons, giving an improved money value of more than 120,000l. The low price of copper rendered it so upprofitable to many mines to return the ore of that metal, that in not a few instances the production was stopped until the market should present a better aspect. That time has happily arrived, so that it may be anticipated that the returns of copper for 1864 will far more than make up for the deficiency of last year; as it was the decline was only 12,000 tons, of the the value of about 100,000l. Lead ore shows a fair increase, especially considering the position of the market for the metal during the period included; and of zinc there has been sold more than half as much again as in 1862. With respect to the future, it is not unreasonable to anticipate that, with the improvement of the market for copper and tin, the figures for the current year will show an increase which should give an impetus to mineral enterprise generally, for the steady and continual augmentation in the value of the other metals is such that a change is scarcely to be desired.

to be desired.

In next week's Journal we shall give an epitome of the entire return,
with notes upon some of the principal items which occur in it; more especially with regard to the metals which have only recently taken their place
amongst these which add to the commercial value of our mineral resources.

THE IRON TRADE OF THE WORLD.

Nothing has so much contributed to the comfort and civilisation of the human race as the development of the various industries and extended enterprises which owe their existence to an abundant supply of iron. Perhaps the most striking development of material progress during the last 35 years is the introduction of the railway system. During that period there have been constructed 113,000 miles of railway in the world; and this appears to us as the mere prelude to the extension of this enterprise on a scale so vast as scarcely any living man can conceive. There has been expended on these 113,000 miles of railway already constructed upwards of 40,000,000 tons of iron.

Great Britzin and France control the world, and, fortunately for the happiness of mankind, they seem to have elected in favour of peace; and their enormous resources, which might otherwise have been dissipated in war, will unquestionably be diverted to that other great enterprise, which we regard as having merely commenced—the construction of railways, which, proceeding at an increasing ratio, will only be retarded by the limited supply of iron that can be furnished by the mines of the world. The immensely increased demand for ships and steamers built of iron will also of itself form a large drain upon our production of this mineral.

There are now about 350,000 tons of iron in warehousekeepers' stores in Scotland, which is the only reliable reserve for a trade embracing 4,000,000 tons per annum. The shipments of pig-iron from Scotland this year have been 401,600 tons, showing an increase of 26,649 tons over the corresponding period of last year; and the foundries and malleable ironworks in this district have been so actively employed as to give rise to a consumption of about 12,000 tons weekly.

It is rather a striking occurrence that recently upwards of 35 furnaces have been put out of blast in Staffordshire, although the price of pig-iron has ruled in that district from 70s. to 75s. per ton. In 1854 the highest price was 92s. 6d., and the averag Nothing has so much contributed to the comfort and civilisation of the human race as the development of the various industries and extended en-

COAL-CUTTING MACHINES-PRACTICAL APPLICATION. BANQUET IN A COAL PIT.

COAL-CUTTING MACHINES—PRACTICAL APPLICATION.

BANQUET IN A COAL FIT.

The existing strike at the Oaks and High Royd Collieries, which resulted in the South Yorkshire masters locking-out their men for nearly five months, also led them, in the early part of the contest, to see whether some means could not be adopted tending to lessen the constant demands to for an increase of wages, which the state of the trade and the markets would not warrant them in conceding. One of the most practicable modes appeared to be the introduction of coal-cutting machines suitable to the Barnsley district. For the purpose of having that object at once adopted, the Coalmasters' Association agreed to subscribe 500l. towards the first three introduced. Orders were at once given for a number, and the working of the first laid down took place on Thursday, the 4th instant, at the High Royd Colliery, belonging to Messrs. Hall and Stones. There was a large attendance of colliery proprietors and gentlemen connected with interest the trade. The machine, which is extremely simple in its construction, is the invention of Mr. J. Grafton Joues, of the Blaina Ironworks, Monmountshire. It consists of a cylinder, bed-plating, and bearing, all in one veasting, and is supported on four wheels. The pick-shaft is carried by a cylindrical bearing, which is capable of being turned by means of a handwheel at the end of the machine, so as to fix the pick in any position by which vertical, horizontal, or angular grooves may be cut in coal or any other mineral. It is a great improvement upon the trunk coal-cutting machine, of which Mr. Jones is joint inventor, and which is only capable of oworking one way, and performing one operation, whereas the new one is capable of performing any operation, at the same time being less complicated in its construction. When at work it strikes the coal with a force of about one ton and a half. The machine worked remarkably well in the Barnsley seam, cutting and holing in a manner which surprised as well as gratified the larg

was followed by ALBS Scones, Was gave an action of the happy remarks.

The machine then commenced work, and holed 24 ft. 6 in., at an average depth of 8 in. in nine minutes. The same quantity was holed in the second cut in the same time, the depth being from 14 to 18½ inches. The third cut was done in about half a minute less time. A short pick was then put on for the purpose of "slotting" the coal, when the work was again effectually done. The vertical cut was then made, and the testing of the machine terminated, there being no divergence of opinion as to its then put on for the purpose of "slotting" the com, when the desting again effectually done. The vertical cut was then made, and the testing of the machine terminated, there being no divergence of opinion as to its success. Several suggestions, however, of a truly practical character were made, and of which, no doubt, advantage will be taken. It was considered that greater weight and additional power might be advantageously introduced, and if a propelling regulation were employed instead of manual force, so that it might to some extent become self-acting. Altogether the company, nearly all practical men, considered the machine a great success, and with some slight improvements well adapted to the Barnsley coal district. At the conclusion of the performances of the machine the part, adjourned to the south level, which was tastafully decorated with everyees and bracken, which completely hid the coal from view, in the centre of which was a long table, loaded with the choicest edibles, interspersed with choice plants and flowers. Upwards of sixty sat down to dinner. Mr. Alderman Cars, of Sheffield, occupied the chair, and Mr. R. Inse, of Barnsley, the vice-chair. On the termination of the dinner, the Chainnas gave, the usual loyal and patriotic toasts, which were warmly responded to.—Mr. Chorrs

(Hail) then proposed "Masters and Men." He alluded to the disputes which axisted during the last five months, and which, whilst entailing great privations on the men and their families, had been prejudicial to the masters, who were obliged to close their pits. Now, however, that the pits were again open, he hoped there would mave be occasion for a similar state of things. If they continued to work amicably, he had no doubt they would have a prosperous trade, by which both parties would have an opportunity of retrieving the losses they had austained. — The CHARMASH then gave "Success to the High Royd Colliery and the New Machins," which was received with great enthusiasm. — Mr. Halt, in replying on the part of the firm, said that he had every condense that the new machine would be most successful—not only to the colliery propristor would it be beneficial, but to the miner, the hardest part of whose work it would do. From what he had seen it do, it fully realised his expectations, and if any decleney should arise he felt sure that Mr. Jones would be able to remedy it. — The Yioz-CHARMASH, in eulogistic terms, proposed the health of Mr. Jones, the inventor of the machine.—Mr. Jones, in acknowledging the toat, said that the experiment seen that day had demonstrated the practicabily of getting coal by machinery. He was much obliged to the proprietors of the High Royd Colliery for giving him the opportunity of introducing the machine into the South Yorkshire district, as it had led other proprietors to them. Of their nitimate success to achieve all that was required in the getting of coal he had not the slightest doubt. (Cheers.)

Mr. E. THORY (North Gawber), then gave the health of the CHARMASH, who replied in a pithy and practical address. He said that, in addition to his practice as a medical man, he had for some years pata been a colliery proprietor, and so far from finding the coal trade so lucrative as was so generally supposed, he was acry to say that his prospects were prospects still. He thought, however, ne

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

Aug. 11.—The scarcity of water still interferes seriously with operations at the iron and tin-plate works, and a great number of hands are only partially employed. There are a good number of orders on the ironmasters' books, and the state of the trade shows no material variation from last week. The enquiry for rails from America and from some of the continental states has increased, although it cannot be said that there is any decided improvement in prices. It is clear, however, that the trade is in a far better state in South Wales than in Staffordshire and other iron districts of the kingdom. The advance in the rate of discount has checked operations to some extent, not only in the iren trade, but in the tin-plate and coal trades as well; and, with money so high, it is really surprising that trade generally is so active, and that prices are maintained. In tin-plates there is only a moderate business doing, and the current quotations leave hardly any margin for profits. Yet, in the face of this unfavourable state of things, the men are agitating for an increase in wages, and new hands have had to be engaged at several of the works. This shows the mischief done by interested agitators, as anyone having the least knowledge of the tin-plate trade must know that the masters cannot possibly afford to grant an advance in wages at the present time. Steam coal is in average demand, and the shipments have been considerable during the last few days. Orders are coming in pretty freely from the east const and the West of England for house coals, and the current quotations are simply held. Coke remains without any change of importance, the quantity sent to Staffordshire being still below the average.

The Reports of the Inspectors of Coal Mines for the year 1863 places the South Wales district in a very unfavourable position. As compared with the year 1862, there is an increase in casualties (fatal or otherwise) under every head, with one exception, and the total deaths reached 159 ag

columns of the Mining Journal are open to any parties having suggestions to offer by which the number of accidents may be reduced.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THE PROPRIETORS OF THE CARNGETHIN COLLIERY.—A few weeks since, it will be remembered that Mr. Crawshay Bailey, Mr., and Mr. Edmund D. Williams, proprietors of the Carngethin Colliery, were summoned before the Caerphilly magistrates on two charges, first for not providing an adequate break; and, secondly, for not providing a proper screw or other suitable implement for keeping the two wheels of the winding machinery in permanent gear, as required by the special rules, under the 23d and 24th Viet., c. 151. On the first charge a penalty of 101, was inflicted at the time; and on the second charge it was held, on behalf of the defendants, that the manager, and not the proprietors, was the party liable. In consequence of this objection the magistrates expressed their intention of taking time to consider their decision. After repeated adjournments the came on again on Tuesday last; Mr. Hardgate, as before, appeared for the Government Inspector of Mines (Mr. Lionel Brough), and Mr. Carter, from Messrs. Woodhouse and Colborne, represented the effendants. Mr. Lionel Brough was examined at some length, and he proved that before the accident at the colliery, which resulted in the death of two men, there was not a proper screw to keep the machinery in permanent gear. The magistrates decided that the case was proved, and that Mr. Edmund D. Williams, as the acting partner, was liable. The mitigated penalty of 101, and costs was indicated, and an application is to be made to Sir George Grey to hand over the penalty, as was done in the former case, to the widows of the men that were killed at the colliery.

Pontnewynydd and Brynna Ironworks—(From a Correspondent).

—At the request of some of the directors of the company that has taken these works, Mr. Evan Hopkins has been down to inspect and report as to whether it would be desirable or not to carry on the working. It is understood that Mr. Hopkins's report is favourable to carrying on both works, and more especially Brynna. There is also a report that Pontnewynydd is likely to be purchased by a firm which already possees an ironwork in the neighbourhood; and, worked in conjunction with their other establishments, it is believed that Pontnewynydd would become a valuable property.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

Aug. 11.—This is a general holiday week in both the great manufacturing districts of Staffordshire. In the north it is Stoke Wakes, with which it would be heresy to associate the idea of work; and in the south, Wolverhampton Races have a similar, though hardly equal, influence. There has not been much doing, and as orders are not large a little holiday making causes no inconvenience. There is a pretty good demand for plates, and a moderate one for sheets, but the bar mills of the district are doing very little. Pig-iron is not selling except in rare cases, but manufacturers' stocks are running out rapidly, and transactions will probably take place. stocks are running out rapidly, and transactions will probably take place soon. The colliers in the neighbourhood of Dudley generally remain out, in opposition to the reduction of wages. The blast-furnacement here are also on strike, and the furnaces out, and even if they were disposed to go to work the furnaces will not be put in blast, with the mines at rest and the slack demand for pig-iron. It is worthy of note that though there are about 40 furnaces less in blast than at the beginning of the year, pigs are still a drug in the market, which is explained by the fact that the hot weather has reduced the make of iron, and that the supply of pigs for other districts is so large. In North Staffordshre about 350 colliers, in the employment of Messrs. Williamson, are out in opposition to a reduction of wages. At Sneyd-green Colliery nearly all the men have returned to work. The conduct of the men during these protracted strikes is generally good. At Lower Gorval some 700 men have attended special services in the

The conduct of the men during these protracted strikes is generally good. At Lower Gorval some 700 men have attended special services in the parish church, which were held at their request on week-day evenings. On Sunday last out-door religious meetings, in which Dissenting Ministers took part, were held near Dudley. Again, there was a tea party in connection with the Ironworkers' Association, in St. George's Hall, Wolverhampton, on Monday evening, at which Mr. Robert Sidney, brother of the Member for Stafford, and who takes the popular rolle, presided. The attendance was rather small, but it may be noticed that Mr. Sidney conselled opposition should any attempt be made to reduce the rate of wages at the finished ironworks. Mr. Kane, the President of the Gafeshead executive, spoke, and said any attempt at a reduction would be resisted. attenuance was rainer sman, but it may be noticed that art, Statey countered that art, Statey countered that art, Statey countered that art states at the finished ironworks. Mr. Kane, the President of the Gateshead executive, spoke, and said any attempt at a reduction would be resisted. In the course of his speech he announced that ironmasters in Staffordshire would not be allowed by the association to send iron to Yorkshire "to help

the Leeds masters." This is, at least, a very questionable policy. How can it be carried out? Suppose the Leeds manufacturers ask their customers to go to Staffordshire houses during the strike, how can a line be drawn to prevent it? This is just one of many examples of steady encroaching growth of power. The Leeds masters are now losing all profits, and endangering their connection, but the President of the men's Union has not faith, and wants to tighten the screw more. It is very possible that the result may be that it will "strip," as an over-driven screw is apt to do, and the Union prove, as many before have, a rope of sand. This is not said in vindication of the declaration which the Leeds masters are trying to impose on the men, but in deprecation of that over-meddling and over-doing which always defeats itself. Mr. Kane spoke of co-operative associations as calculated to assist the workman in his struggle against capital; but it is by no means clear that a body of workmen, as employers, would be better masters than rich men. At least, the buttles in South Staffortshirs, who occupy such a position, are not regarded as an improvement on the "head master." Co-operation is a good, a very good, thing for prudent men, but it will not necessarily raise wages.

A case at the West Bromwich Police Court, on Saturday, does not present the colliers on strike in so favourable an aspect. At Messrs. Bagnall's mines the men were on strike, and the chartermaster and two men went down to do some timbering, and when they came up they were assembled by a men of 200 or 200 and treest called the charter and a worm, used the contract of the court of the proper and the charter and a worm, used the contract of the court of the proper and the charter and a worm, used the contract of the court of the court of the court of the proper and the charter and a worm used the court of the court of

nall's mines the men were on strike, and the chartermaster and two met went down to do some timbering, and when they came up they were as sailed by a mob of 200 or 300, and stoned, called "black-legs," and a woman urged the they should be thrown down the pit. Three married women and two men were fine from 5s. to 10s. each, and costs, or as an alternative to go to prison for 21 days, for th part they took in this disgraceful effair. Turning to a more agreeable topic, it may be noticed that Mr. Richard Smith, the talented, persevering, and respected agent of Ear Dudley, whose retirement from the responsible position he has held for 25 years we noticed last week, has been receiving an address of grateful esteem and good wishe from the employés, at the offices of his lordship, and the people of Dudley are about to pay him a similar compilment. Few men have done more to multiply wealth, which is this case, while these replonshed the noble lord's reservoir, has flowed over by thou sands of rills to many humble houses. May he long enjoy his retirement, and the retrospect of an active and useful career.

At the North Staffordshire Railway meeting, on Wednesday, the Chair

in this case, white it has repienished the noble lord's reservoir, has flowed over by thousands of rilis to many humble houses. May be long enjoy his retirement, and the retrospect of an active and useful carear.

At the North Staffordshire Railway meeting, on Wednesday, the Chairman (Mr. Brodrick), referring to the renewal of the rails, said—"Allusion was made in the engineer's report to the introduction of steel rails to rail-way purposes was but in its infinery, it was susceptible of great expansion, though it might be at distant period. The engineer had been engaged in practically testing these rails where the wear and tear was most severe, and with very marked results. It was impossible to say what effect the introduction of steel rails would in the end have upon the railway system, for at present the prices were aimest prohibitory. The engineer would continue to use them at the points already indicated, but their general introduction would be a very slow work, on account of the exprohibitory and the railway indications that steel will in a short time be vastly more used than at present for thousands of purposes, and is a hopeful circumstance for the promoters of such companies as that for taking to the Mersey Steel and Ironworks and the North Staffordshire Steel and Ironworks.

The explosion at a pit of the Bloxwich Colliery Company, which caused the death of two persons, Keay and Morgan, appears to have been occa-

sent for thousands of purposes, and is a hopeful circumstance for the promoters of such companies as that for taking to the Mersey Steel and Ironworks and the North Staffordshire Steel and Ironworks.

The explosion at a pit of the Bloxwich Colliery Company, which caused the death of two persons, Keay and Morgan, appears to have been occasioned by great carclesaness. At the inquest, on Monday, Mr. Baker, the Mines Inspector, was present. It was stated by Samuel Cadman, one of the charter-masters, that on the night before the accident the pit was "dampy." There was not sufficient wind in the pit, but still it was saic. In consequence of the ventitation in the headway being so bad the men were taken back to cleans the airway near the bottom, and were left in the pit when witness and the other chartermaster left the place on Friday night. The two deceased were the only persons left in the pit, and they were or dered not to go to the right hand or beyond the airhead they were cleaning. Nothing was said to them about gas or sulphur being present. Witness's partner went through a dam into the dangerous part with a lighted candle, and it burnt well, but the flame was drawn on one side, thus showing that there was a good draught. There was a safety-lamp in the pit, but nothing was said to the deceased about using it. Keay, after the accident, said that the lad Morgan took the lighted candle ont of his hand, and jumping upon a part of the pit he had been ordered not to go near, caused the explosion. Witness was sware that dangerous parts should be fenced off. Had heard before the accident that gas was to be found in the pit.—Mr. Baker described the condition of the pit when visited by him a few days after the explosion, and said the ventilation was very bad, and quite inadequate, gas being found in an indiammable state in the air-way. To the bad state of the ventilation he attributed the explosion. He then road the first way are shall be fenced off, and sufficient ventilation ensured to clear away noxious gases.—The coro

deceased persons, and would have returned a verdict of manelaughter against them had they not been so unfortunately circumstanced as to the evidence.

One of Lenoir's Gas Engines, descriptions of which have already been published in the Journal, has recently been set to work at Mr. Wiley's pen and pencil-case factory, at Birmingham, and gives great satisfaction. The principle can only be applied to engines of small power, but even in this case it will be a great advantage to manufacturers requiring little power, and who, by the terms of their lesses, are not allowed to erect steam-engines. So far as the expense is concerned, the use of these engines will effect a considerable saving, inasmuch as an engine of one-horse power only consumes 50 cubic feet of gas per hour, and once set in motion, it requires no attendance, no furnace or boller being used.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE, YORKSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

Aug. 11.—We have a somewhat better feeling prevailing in the Iron rade this week, though the orders from the Continent are not so large as Aug. 11.—We have a somewhat better feeling prevailing in the Iron Trade this week, though the orders from the Continent are not so large as of late. There is, however, a prospect of a good autumn and winter trade. The company mania is now engrossing much attention in commercial circles, and though many projects are approved, numbers are regarded as mere bubble schemes. The Park Gate Company, near Rotherham; the Atlas Works Company, at Sheffield; the Staveley Coal and Iron Company, and some other great undertakings, will, no doubt, benefit largely the proprietors of each concern. Indeed, the rapidity with which the shares were taken up, and the firmness with which they are now held, prove the unbounded confidence reposed in the commercial prosperity of each works. As regards the trade itself, the demand for plates and bars is good; especially numerous are the enquiries for railway ironwork. The Steel Trade is in a very flourishing condition, and the successful introduction of steel shot has given another impetus to the trade of Sheffield, the Admiralty having given out a large contract for shot and other munitions of war. Latterly, the Low Moor Company, at Bowling, near Bradford, have been very successful in the manufacture of guns, and other heavy castings. The orders for engines, machinery, and tools for export are remarkably good, and there is also an increase in the demand for iron for building operations. It is rumoured that the pit and furnace at Newbold, which have been worked by Messra. Beale and Co., will shortly cease working, the lease having run out. It is also alleged that the proprietor of the soil is rather "stiff" with regard to the terms of a renewal of the lease the South Yorkshire collers have resumed work again it is a matter of doubt whether this activity will be maintained. There is a great demand in London for hard coal, and for the Silkstone quality, so extensively got in SouthYorkshire, but which could not be had during the lock-out.

A very fitting recognition of the services rendered b

for the Silkstone quality, so extensively got in South Yorkshire, but which could not be had during the lock-out.

A very fitting recognition of the services rendered by Mr. John Hedley, the late Inspector of Mines for the Midland District, was made on Monday last by the presentation of a testimonial, organised by a number of working miners. The testimonial consisted of a very beautiful clock, of elaborate design, surmounted by two massive bronze figures, emblematical of "science and art." At the base there was an appropriate inscription, and a list of the collieries which had contributed towards the testimonial. Mr. R. Harrison occupied the chair, and Mr. R. G. Coke the vice-chair. The chairman, in making the presentation, enlogised Mr. Hedley of the impartial manner in which he had discharged the duties of his office, and the regard he always had for the asfety of the men. He would rather use kindness, advice, and persuasion than resort to the law to compel obedience with his orders. Mr. Hedley acknowledged the presentation in a grateful and practical speech, referring to the greater mass of ventilation adopted, and the greater absence from loss of life. He concluded by proposing the health of his successor, Mr. Evans, whom he had heaven for introducing as an old friend. Mr. Evans, in acknowledging the compliment, said Mr. Hedley and himself were both appointed inspectors on one day, and looking at the valuable presentation, he was sure he (Mr. Hedley) was highly esteemed. The coal trade and a variety of local tonsts were given and duly honoured.

A new Coal-Cutting Machine, the invention of Mr. J. Grafton Jones. of

A new Coal-Cutting Machine, the invention of Mr. J. Grafton Jones, of the Blaina Ironworks, Monmouthshire, was set to work at Messrs Hall, Stones, and Co.'s High Royd Colliery, near Barnsley, on Thursday. The machine is extremely simple in its construction, and consists of a cylinder, Stones, and Co.'s High Moyd Colliery, near Barnsley, on Thursday. The machine is extremely simple in its construction, and consists of a cylinder, bed-plates, and bearing, all in one casting, and is supported on four wheels. The pick-shaft is carried by a cylindrical bearing, which is capable of being turned by means of a hand-wheel at the end of the machine, so as to fix the pick in any position, by which means vertical, horizontal, or angular grooves may be cut in coal or any other mineral. Mr. Jones is the joint inventor of the trunk coal-cutting machine which has been in successful operation for some time, but such machine is only capable of working one way and performing one operation, whereas the present machine is capable of working one way and performing one operation, whereas the present machine is construction. When in work it strikes the coal with the force of about 1½ ton. The machine worked remarkably, as being the first introduction into the Barnsley seam—cutting and holing to the suprise and gratification of all present. Of course, like other inventions, it is still in its infancy, and many suggestions were offered as to desirable improvements. Greater weight and additional power were considered to be an advantage, and several opinions were also offered as to making it self-acting to some extent, and a propelling regulation, independent of manual effort, was regarded as possible. On the whole, it has been a decided success. The machine in the first instance holed 24 ft. 6 in. In nine minutes, including stoppages, the average depth being 8 in. The same amount was holed in the second cut, the depth being from 14 to 18½ in., and the time nine minutes. The third cut was done in about half a minute less time, the cutting being in something like the same proportion. A short "pick "was then put on for the purpose of "alotting the coal," when the work was again done in a most effectual manner. The vertical cut succeeded, and all present were fully satisfied with the experiments.

per share. In the winding up of this concern regret was expressed that some of the capital had not been devoted to the development of the Wren Fark Mine.

The applications for Letters Fatent include—Mir. John Heydon, of Coleshill Foundry, for improvements in moustles in which metals are cast; Mr. James Lee, of Lightcliffe, for improvements in working or preparing leather for mill-straps or driving-belts and other purposes, and in the manufacture of such articles; Mr. George Leyshon, of Barnt Tree, for improvements in the manufacture of tin and terne plates, and in machinery or apparatus to be used in the said manufacture; Mr. William Stott, of the firm of Ely, Smith, and Co., of Greetland, for improvement in certain woollen fabrics called "army cloths;" Mr. Richard Edmondeson, of the firm of Ely, Milth, for improvements in healds for weaving.

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

Aug. 11.—The Coal and other trades here continue very good. Coal iners, iron-workers, and machine-builders of every description on the miners, iron-workers, and machine-builders of every description on the Tyne, Wear, and Tees are as well employed as at any former period of their history. It is, however, to be feared that the men appear to be inclined to mar the prospect, instead of profiting by the favourable change, demands for enhanced prices being on the increase. On Monday, the men at the Newsham Colliery, near Blyth, returned to work at the old prices, after being out three weeks on strike for a rise, and at present several of the owners have received notice for a rise of 2d. per ton on the present prices, amounting to 10 per cent. Although the trade is at present good, yet it has been bad for a long period, and the coalowners and workmen have had to suffer seriously in consequence. The price received sent good, yet it has been bad for a long period, and the combined workness have had to suffer seriously in consequence. The price received at present for steam coal does not appear to warrant an advance of 10 per cent. on wages. Notices have, we believe, been given at the Netherton, Bedlington, and other works. We have little more to report at present respecting the progress of coal-cutting by machinery here, but expect to Bedington, and other works. We have little more to report at present respecting the progress of coal-cutting by machinery here, but expect to have some important news respecting it shortly. A coal-cutting machine, however, is to be tried in the Maudlin coal seam, a very hard coal at the Springwell Colliery, near Gateshead; preparations are making for the trial, and we shall be able to give all particulars respecting it.

FOREIGN MINING AND METALLURGY.

FOREIGN MINING AND METALLURGY.

The shareholders of the general company for promoting the development of commerce and industry in France have just held their first official meeting, under the presidency of M. Schneider. At this meeting M. Pinard read, in the name of the provisional directors, a report on the constitution of the company, which also glanced at the programme to which the company proposes to devote itself. The nomination of definitive directors was than proceeded with, and the provisional directors were elected. The company being now fully constituted, can hencelorward apply itself to the work which it has undertaken, and the provisional directors were elected. The company being more fully constituted, can hencelorward apply itself to the work which it has undertaken, and the constitution of the company provisional directors were elected. At the company being more directors were developed to the company of the The shareholders of the general company for promoting the developmen of commerce and industry in France have just held their first official meet-

on issuing 1000 obligations, of 201. each, bearing 11. of annual interest, and redeemable April 1, 1869. The Levant du Mons Coal Mining Company is issuing 440 new shares. Progress has just been reported to the shareholders in the General Franco-Servian Company, an enterprise which has not hitherto acquired much extent, although, like most French undertakings, it cherishes a host of ambitious dreams. M. Friedmann, formerly pupil of the Vienna Polytechnic School, has been placed at the head of the technical services in succession to M. Lombard. The results obtained since M. Friedmann came into office have been satisfactory. The financial position of the company has not permitted the management to put all the works in operation; a progressive plan has, therefore, been adopted, which, without realising as promptly as could have been wished the results desired, has at least had the advantage of placing the resources of the company in a more sure position. Thus convinced that the putting in activity of the copper works would give the most prompt and the best results, the managing director concentrated last year all his resources on this object, and on the working of the copper mines which are to supply the works. All the improvements deemed necessary by the engineers have been introduced into the copper works, and the system adopted with regard to the roasting of minerals has been completely changed, reasting furnaces having been constructed, which have been attended with complete success. Perhaps we may refer to this concern in a future paragraph. The French copper market is very quiet; prices have fermained without variation at Paris, with the exception of Chilian, which has been less firm, at 912. per ton. At Havre, the last transactions concluded referred to 50 tons of Chilian in bars, to be delivered at 894., 25 tons of disposable Chilian at 904, and 2 tons of Lake Superior, Minesota mark, at 1144, per ton. Advices from Germany indicate progressive improvement, and optinon is generally more favourable to the art

erce the Duich market has pro an improvement having taken mmerce see ver, an improvement having taken place in normal arcels have found purchasers at 62½ fl. to 62½ fl.; at proceed orders below 62½ fl. Annexed is a comparative state orders below 62½ fl.

AGLIER WOOT STOCK GITLI	ng toe s	1885 ILVE	FEBRES:	_				-	4.00
	1864.		1863.		1862.		1861.		-
January Blocks	6,693	*****	4,123		5,105	*****	9,835		1800.
February			10,137			*****	8,685	*****	5,166
March		*****	9,500		4,335		7,680	******	9,136
April	6,530	*****	9,188		6,766		4,688	*****	6.0%
May	6,518	*****	4,550	*****	9,400	*****	4,760		6,277
June	9,115	*****	6,820	*****	4,659 34,400	*****	9,172	******	SAB
July	28,536	*****	29,342	*****	34,400		14,757	*****	7,038
					_		-	*****	23,60
Total			73,660		78,121		\$8,977		-
Stock, July 31			140,789		136,043		129,853		61,03
The unsold stock of t	he Socie	ety of C	ommere	e. July	31, was	10,739	blocks	-	154,451

Stock, July 31120,502 140,789 136,043 129,553 144,01 The unsold stock of the Society of Commerce, July 31, was 10,739 blocks, against 17,65 blocks at the corresponding period of 1863, 13,301 blocks at the corresponding period of 1861, 13,301 blocks at the corresponding period of 1861, and 8333 blocks at 60 corresponding period of 1861, and 8333 blocks at 60 corresponding period of 1861, and 8333 blocks at 72 corresponding period of 1861, and 8333 blocks at 1864 the single period of 1860. Banca and Datrolt remain without changen Paris: English is being at 1864, 1965, and the various German "places" late rates are maintained, and the single s

TRUTH'S ECHOES, OR SAYINGS AND DOINGS IN MINING,

producers do not consent to reduce their priose, the disposable stack of several current month.

TRUTH'S ECHOES, OR SAYINGS AND DOINGS IN MINING. The Mining Share Market continues very inactive. The transactions this west appear to have been confined to a few market mines, in some of which there have he pear to have been confined to a few market mines, in some of which there have he pear to have been confined to a few market mines, in some of which there have he market mines. In some of which there have he market mines in the some of the confined to a few market mines, in some of which there have he market mines in the some of the confined to a few market mines, in some of which there have he market he market prices — Chock of the confined to a few market prices — Chock of the confined he confine

for tin. The 40 cross-cut north has been resumed, and is expected shortly to interact the lode at that depth.

Roswarne Consols is reported to be looking very satisfactorily in all points of operation. The 60, east of Ellen's shaft, is still worth 201, per fathom, and the appearance generally more encouraging. The next sale is expected to realise 12001, and a profit will be shown at the coming meeting.—Eart Providence is represented as progressing more encouragingly, with an improvement in the bottom of the 60, where the lode is now worth from 401, to 501, per fathom. A winze in the same level is still worth 251, per fathom. A kithough the lode in the 70 is unproductive at present, a great importent may be expected as soon as the end approaches the ore going down from the 60.

EAST LOVELL.—The sinking of the diagonal shaft has been suspended until the sengine-shaft is completed to that point, the lode in the bottom being still worth 100, per fathom. The south lode in the earth of the still worth 100, per fathom. The south lode in the earth of the still worth 100, per fathom and the junction above the 20 on the north lode is worth 801, per fathom. The south lode in the worth 100 is estimated at 801, per fathom and the junction above the 20 on the north lode is worth 801, per fathom. The explanation given for the false rumour, referred to last week, stating that a very considerable run had taken place in the mine, is that they had suspended the insking of the sales of tin will increasarily be lessened when so important a source of returns is cut off, and those who were in the more favoured circle of information had time to realise at the their highest market price. Whilst those who were less fortunate, seeing the presumant supports giving way by the pressure of these shares in the market, naturally supposed that some great calamity had occurred at the mine; and the "bears" following how the source of returns is cut off, and those who were less fortunated the hard present of the results of the same character as in

From Mr. George Batters:—There has been no particular anima-From Mr. George Batters:—There has been no particular animation in the Market for Mining Shares during the week, but the tendency is toward impovement. East Greenvilles have risen to 64, 62, and have been inregly deal in by the dealers. West Chrittentows have risen to 66, 68, and in good demand by the investing public. There is no such share in the market for stability. The reserves were large, and are being augmented at the rate of about 10,000, per month. The engine-shaft is now down 8 fms. below the 80, and the lodes will shortly be cut at the 90, when a great rise in price of shares may be expected. At Chrittentow the lole in Cookney's engine-shaft is of a most promising character. The shattafee, and within the rich West Chiverton lode, is now down upwards of 50 fms. from surface, and within the rich West Chiverton boundary; Murray's shaft is being drained with sign speed, and altogether the mine is in better course of working than at any former period;

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provement both to the whilst have the indeed." this as anticipal of the control o

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Atmospheric Railways.—The improvements provisionally specified by Messrs. Alison and Halliwell relate chiefly to the novel construction and arrangement of the valve on the air tube and mode of operating the same; to the use of a double piston, and to the means employed for stopping the train at the station and at other points on the line. The valve, extending the whole length of the tube, is composed of short bent or trough-shaped plates or links, and for this reason is designated a chain valve. These plates may be secured together by means of a band or sole of leather or other suitable material, which band will effectually prevent the passage of the air from or into the tube. The ends of the plates, which form seaked are rained to such a such as the forman part of the piston, and closed by a follower. All or a portion of the chain valve may be provided with a guiding pin, to prevent the chain valve may be provided with a guiding pin, to prevent the chain valve may be provided with a guiding pin, to prevent the two heads of the piston desirable. In the purpose of securing steadiness in the same when passing through the tube, also the substantial provided the plate of th

for atmospheric railways, by which construction sufficient power to drive the train may be obtained by a lower pressure, thereby lessening the necessity of having the piston working in the tube perfectly air-tight. Two stationary engine, which work jointly or separately, are employed at each section and at either end of the railway. These engines, working pumps or fans, should be of a size sufficient to give the required power, and by the construction of the platon the power may be increased by forcing the air in the rear, as well as by creating the vacuum in the front of the piston. By this means the power may be hoobled or quadrupled with a close-fitting piston. Mesars. Alison and Hailiwell claim that this improved atmospheric system of railway has special advantage over the locomotive railway for ascending and descending heavy gradients, also enabling the cost of construction to be greatly reduced, while the expense of the plant, the wear and tear of the same, and repairs of the permanent way are much less than on a locomotive line.

COAL MINING IN BELGIUM.

There is no test equal to that of figures. A table shows at a glance the progress effected by a nation, or, as it sometimes happens, it indicates the declension on which it has entered. The following figures possess, then, we make bold to affirm, considerable interest, showing as they do the advance which Belgium has made in the matter of coal mining, albeit that they stop short at 1861:—

ıt	they	stop short at 1861			
		PRODUCTION A	AND	EXPORT OF BELGIAN COAL.	
	Year.		P	roduction.	Export.
	1836		ons.	3,056,464 Tons	773,612
	1837			3,228,806	789,083
	1838			8,260,271	775,534
	1839			8,479,161	745,769
	1840			3,929,963	779,473
	1841			4,027,767	1,015,194
	1842			4,141,463	1.014,716
	1843			3,982,274	1,086,321
	1844			4,445,240	1,248,399
	1845			4,919,156	1,543,472
	1846			5,037,402	1,355,833
	1847	***************************************		5,664,450	1,826,988
	1848			4,862,694	1,460,570
	1849	*****************		5,251,843	1,664,908
	1850			5,820,588	1,987,184
	1851	******************		6,233,517	2,057,050
	1852			6,795,254	2,103,546
	1853			7,172,687	2,331,595
	1854			7,947,742	2,625,958
	1855	****************		8,409,330	2,974,349
	1856	******************		8,212,419	
	1857	***************************************		8,383,902	2,887,012
	1858			8,925,714	3,091,316
	1859	**************		9,160,702	3,145,235
	1860			9,610,895	3,450,306
	1861			10,057,163	3,379,051
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ECONOMY OF CORNISH PUMPING-ENGINES.

ECONOMY OF CORNISH PUMPING-ENGINES.

In his paper upon the Cornish Pumping-Engine erected at Clay Cross Colliery, Mr. Wm. Howe stated that at the commencement of the working of the Clay Cross colliery the upper seams of coal were drained by the Clay Cross railway tunnel; but as the lower seams were sunk to and worked the water could no longer run into the tunnel, and gradually increased in quantity, until it became necessary first to put in pumps of small size, worked by the winding seams. After wards, as the works extended further, one pumpafter another was added, until there were altogether six pumping stations, at two of which were independent pumping-engines of 40 horse power each. The water still following to the dip of the measures, it was found that either more pumping power must be added in the same way that it had been increased from the commencement, by putting down more engines, or else a single large pumping-engine must be erected to drain the whole of the works, which had extended to an area of several hundred acres and a depth of 420 ft. After much consideration it was determined to erect a single large pumping-engine, on the Corniah principle, to pump the whole of the water from one point of the coiliery. When this was completed it at once threw out of use sowen sets of pumps and engines, requiring several enginemen to look after them; and saved much expense in repairs, which had been continually necessary at one or other of the several jumping stations. In adopting this plan of pumping, it had been taken into consideration that the drainage of the whole coiliery would be dependent upon one engine alone, instead of on several independent engines, distributed at various parts of the works; but as the working of the minimal ways of the coiliery would be dependent upon one engine alone, instead of on several independent engines, distributed at various parts of the works, and run down to the lower level, necessitating increased pumping power at greater depth. This led to the conduction that a central

ever be only haif filled with water from any defect of the valves, the plunger meeting the water at haif-stroke would produce a concussion so violent as to risk breaking some of the machinery. Bat he thought the same objection applied equally to a Cornish engline, as he did not see what there was to restrain the violence of the concussion except the water itself in the pump-barrel. He enquired whether there was any special self-acting arrangement in connexion with the equilibrium valve for partially closing the valve and withdrawing the steam in the event of the plunger missing its stroke, or the first portion of its stroke. Mr. Howe said that there was no arrangement for closing the equilibrium valve in case of the engine ever going out of doors at an excessive speed; but the valve itself was of small area, and would thereby have some effect in checking, though not entirely preventing, too rapid an outdoor stroke. In crank pumping-engines he had seen many serious breakages of the machinery in consequence of the plunger missing the first part of its stroke, and then audenly meeting the water in the pump; and in such engines the danger of injury from the concussion was heightened by the force of the concussion, arising not energy from the momentum of the moving parts, but further by the engine power, in consequence of the steam continuing to act in the cylinders, so that the plunger was driven down upon the water by the full power of the eggies. In the Cornish engine, on the other hand, while the concussion was, no doubt, equally severe, as far as it arose from the momentum of the plunger and pump-rods, it was not further augmented by any engine power, as the pump-rods made the down stroke by their own weight alone, without any all from the steam. Moreover, as the liability of a valve to stick once during any period of time was in proportion to the number of times it had to open and shut in that time, there would be greater risk of such concussions in the pumps with a rotary pumping-engine running quiek than wit

NEW INVENTIONS.

with crank and gy-wheel.

NEW INVENTIONS.

PROVISIONAL PROTECTION for six months has been granted for the following—
E. M. MARSDEM, Hanley Wood, Derby.—An improved method of propeiling carriages
and weights up and down inclines and sprights. July 7.

A. H. Eventry, New York, United States.—Improvements in the smelting or reducing the control of the control of the control of the control of the control

E. H. Carbert and W. Cuttra, Bradford, York.—Improvements in the same or apparatus for supplying fuel or heat to steam-boliers or other furnaces, applicable also for ventilating
mines, and smillar purposes. July 8.

I. LEARLY, LANGFORI-ONA, Kentish-town, Middlesex.—Improvements in the construcTHOMAS J. J. GREER, South Ann-street, Dublin.—An improved ventilator, July 9,
JONATHAN W. Houspall, Longwood-avenue, Dublin.—Improvements in the construcflux of the control of the cont

METALLIC PIERS AND PILES.—Mr. J. Phillips, of Albert-square, Clapham-road, has patented, through Messrs. Cowper and Abel, some improvements in piles or cylinders for piers, embankments, coffer-dams, and other structures that are wholly or partially under water. The invention relates to the means of rendering more or less perfectly waterlight the vertical joints, interstices, or spaces existing between metal piles or cylinders employed for structures that are wholly or partially under water, and consists in forming grooves, recesses, shoulders, or fanges upon the contiguous sides of such piles, and then inserting into such grooves or recesses, or against such shoulders or flanges, pieces of wood or other suitable material, so formed that the pressure of the water causes them to fit tightly against one or more surfaces of the grooves, recesses, shoulders, or flanges of two contiguous piles or cylinders, thereby preventing the water from penetrating through the joints, interstices, or spaces between the two piles to the back of the same. It is preferred to make the grooves in the piles, and the pieces of wood to be inserted the back surface of the two grooves and the side surfaces of one of tiself to press against the back surface of the two grooves and the side surfaces of one of them. In some cases the grooves and pieces of wood are formed so that when the latter are in their places wedges or packing pleces may be inserted so as to press the place of wood against the back surfaces, or back and side surfaces of the grooves independently of the action of the water, or the grooves and pieces of wood may themselves be made with inclined surfaces so as to produce a wedging action. In some cases the plece of wood are compressed before inserting them into the grooves, so that when they come in contact with the water they awill out, and thus of themselves exert a pressure against the surface of the grooves. India-rubber, felt, or cork, in combination with iron, may be used in place of wood for forming watertight joints

OUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—The Directors of the South-Eastern Railway Company are OPEN to RECEIVE TENDERS for the PURCHASE of ONE THOUSAND TONS of OLD RAILS, delivered at Angerstein's What. The terms and conditions of the sale may be had on application to the company's storekeeper, No. 5, St. Thomas's-street, Borough.

Sealed tenders are to be sent in, addressed to the secretary, on or before Wednesday, the 17th inst.

London Bridge Terminus, August 6, 1864.

NORTHERN COUNTIES UNION RAILWAY COMPANY.—
Notice is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, in the City of London, on THURS-DAY, the 26th instant, at the hour of One o'clock r.M. precisely, for the purpose of receiving a report from the directors, and of passing such resolutions consequent thereon, or otherwise touching the business of the company, as the meeting shall think fit.
August 6, 1864. By order of the Board, C. LOCOCK WEBB, Hon. Sec.

PENDEEN CONSOLS MINE, ST. JUST, PENZANCE, CORNWALL.—WANTED, for the above mine, an active YOUNG MAN, as SECOND AGENT. He must have a thorough knowledge of underground operations, especially of tin mining and tin dressing in all its departments, and must also be able to keep a portion of the accounts of the mine.—Applications, enclosing testimonials, to be addressed to the committee of management, at the offices of the company, No. 35, Throgmorton-street, London, E.C.

THE SNOWDON COPPER MINE—IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.—The Directors of the Cwmdyle Copper Mining Company (Limited) are now OPEN to TREAT with a PARTY or PARTIES who may be WILLING to ADVANCE or equitable terms, with the present company, a SUM of THREE THOUSAND POUNDS, for the further development of the mine and property, which is well supplied with machinery and requisite plant for carrying out increased working.—Full detailed particulars may be had of the secretary, Mr. Robert Ellis, National Provincial Bank of England, Bangor.

LAGUNAZO SULPHUR AND COPPER COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of this company will be HELD at the registered offices, No. 43, Moorgate-street, in the City of London, on Wednesday, the 24th inst., at Eleven o'clock precisely, for the purpose of confirming the following resolution passed at the extraordinary meeting, held this day:—

That the directors of this company be authorized. LAGUNAZO SULPHUR AND COPPER COMPANY

Ing, held this day:—
That the directors of this company be authorised to issue 5000 shares, marked C, of
El each, as part of the original capital of the company, the same to receive a first dividend out of profits of 20 per cent., and afterwards to share equally with the other shareholders. The company to have the option of paying off these shares, or any part of
them, at any time after the end of three years from the completion of the last payment,

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IMPORTANT COLLIERY, IRONWORKS, AND FIRE-BRICK WORKS, ON THE TYNE.
PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

MR. PYE, under instructions from the proprietor, will OFFER FOR PUBLIC COMPETITION, in the month of September next, a LEASE of WYLAM COLLIERY, IRONWORKS, and FIRE-BRICK WORKS, WORKMEN'S HOUSES, and APPURTENANCES, with an absolute transfer of the PLANT and COLLIERY MATERIALS, &c.

Particulars are in preparation, and will be furnished by Mr. R. R. DEES, solicitor, and Massrs. T. E. Fonsyze and Co., mining engineers, Newcastic-upon-Tyne; and by the auctioneer, Groat Market, Newcastic.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

RE-SALE BY AUCTION OF THE EXTENSIVE AND PRODUCTIVE BAMPFYLDE COPPER MINE, NEAR NORTH MOLTON, DEVON.—The sale of the Bampfylds Copper Mine, on the 4th day of May last, being, in consequence of legal informalities, now cancelled, notice is hereby given that the said MINE, LEASE, with the VALUABLE, EXTENSIVE, and complete PLANT, MACHINERRY, &c., WILL BE SOLD, BY AUCTION, upon the mine, at Twelve o'clock, on Thursday, the lat day of September proximo. Also, the VENDOR'S INTEREST (10s. in the pound) in all the copper ore broken in and upon the said mine, up to the 3ist day of August inst.

Catalogues, with conditions of sale, can be had upon application to Capt. Pore, on the mine; or Mr. Challes Hand, theye Chambers, Leather-lane, Liverpool.

This mine has been for some time past making considerable profits over the working expenses, and, there being reserves of copper ore unworked, there is little or no doubt will continue remunerative. The last sale of ore (101 tons) realised £16 10s. 6d. per ton; and, in short, the merits of this undertaking can be readily perceived by anyons inspecting the same.

TO CAPITALISTS AND MINERS.

TO CAPITALISTS AND MINERS.

TO R SALE, the NEWTOWNARDS and CONLIG LEAD MINES, near BELFAST, RELAND. These mines, which are of long standing, and have been for many years successfully worked by a private company, are now OFFERED FOR SALE, with all the FLANT and MACHINERY thereon, together with the GOODWILL of the LEASES of the MINES, Newtownards being held under the Marquis of Londonderry, for the lifetime of a healthy young person; and Conig under lease from Robert Edward Ward, Esq., for an unexpired term of years. These mines for many years yielded large dividends to the shareholders, but it being now requisite to raise new capital for the further prosecution of the works, and some of the shareholders refusing to join in the raising of such capital, it has been determined to dispose of the mines, to enable a new company to make the requisite trials, which there is good reason to expect will be successful.

good reason to expect will be successful.

The purchaser of the mines to take the plant and machinery at a valuation.

Tenders, addressed to Mr. F. B. Noble, Douglas, Isle of Mau, to be sent in before the 30th August inst.

Fail particulars can be obtained upon application to Mr. Noble; or to Capt. W. H. Rowe, Newtownards, who will show the mines.—Douglas, August 3, 1864.

MERIONETHSHIRE, NORTH WALES.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, a SLATE QUARRY PROPERTY, vein proved, and position commanding all advantages. Also, a VALUABLE GRANT, possessing a RICH SILVER-LEAD MINE, with other idees, very favourable.—To treat for the same, apply to Mr. H. P. M. OWEN, C.E., Penrhyndendraeth, vis Campargon.

Mr. Owen has OTHER MINES and QUARRIES TO DISPOSE OF. Also, bega offer his services to gentlemen in all inspections of native mineral, with practical ports thereon. Immediate attention given.

EAD MINE FOR SALE,—TO BE SOLD, the INTEREST in a LEAD MINE in the COUNTY DOWN, IRELAND, together with all the MACHINERY, PLANT, STORES, &c., of the mine, the whole being in perfect working order.—Apply to "C. U. M.," mining offices, 33, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin.

order.—Apply to "C. U. M.," mining offices, 33, Upper Sackville-street, Duoin.

LATE QUARRY, situate in the parish of Landon Faur, in the ceunty of Brecon, ten miles from Builth, five from the intended railway station at Macscefniod on the Central Wales Railway, and six from the Mid Wales Railway at Newbridge.

The slate voin runs up from the river to the top of the mountain, to a height of 511 ft., is about half a mile in length, and 200 yards in width.

Four openings have been made in the voin, and aithough penetrated only to a few feet from the surface it produces good slates.

The slate is of good quality and fine texture, of bluish grey colour, the same as Lord Palmerston's quarry, Festinics and Aberliefenny.

The metal and quality of the slate is strong and durable, will bear carriage to any part of the world, and stands the heat necessary for enamelling perfectly.

There is room for tipping rubbish for centuries, and a plentiful supply of water at all times of the year.

times of the year.
Apply to J. PRATT, Esq., land agent, Crickhowell.

TO BE LET, the MINERALS UNDER THREE PARTS of FORCH NEST MOUNTAIN (300 acres more or less) in the parish of YSTRAD-Y-VODWG, in the county of GLAMORGAN.—Apply by letter, to Mrs. Cozens, Yynys-y-Plwm, Lintrissant, Glamorganshire.

TO BE LET, SEVERAL EXTENSIVE MINERAL ROYALTIES, on the ECTON ESTATE, GROSMONT, near WHITBY, YORK-SHIRE. The above contains abundant DEPOSITS of IRONSTONE, FREESTONE, and WHINSTONE, and possess direct communication with the Whitby branch of the North-Eastern Railway, and with the North Yorkshire and Cleveland Railway, by which limestone, coals, and coke can be obtained at reasonable rate.—Applications, stating terms, to be made on or before the 1st October next, to Mr. Thomas E. Forster, No. 7, Ellison-place, Newcastle-on-Tyne; or to Mr. G. B. Forster, Cowpen Colliery, Blyth, Morpeth, of whom further particulars and information can be obtained.

MINING OFFICES, MANCHESTER.

MESSRS. HARVEY AND CO., MINING ENGINEERS, AGENTS, AND SHAREDEALERS, CLARENCE CHAMBERS, MAN-CHESTER, are at all times in a position to deal in all the market Dividend and Progressive Mine shares, and also to advise on all mining matters, being practically acquainted with the business, and having a daily communication from the mining districts of Dewn and Cornwall.

Tricts of Devon and Cornwall.

Messrs. Harver and Co. publish a monthly "Mining Circular," containing a valuable summary of mining information. Forwarded gratis on application. The Circular for June contains special reports on Wheal Curtis, Nangiles, Grambler and St. Aubyn.

MINING OFFICES, 28, PRINCESS STREET, MANCHESTER. LEIGH, MOLYNEUX, AND CO., MINE AGENTS AND SHAREBROKERS, BUY and SELL SHARES of EVERY DESCRIPTION, on commission or for nett cash. Office of the Hazael Grove Silver-Lead Mining Company (Limited), James Leigh,

BRITISH AND FOREIGN INVESTMENT.

MR. THOMAS SPARGO, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING RROKER, 224 and 225, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., TRANSACTS EYERY DESCRIPTION of BUSINESS in the PURCHASE and SALE of SHARES in BANKS, CANALS, MINES, RAILWAYS, BRIDGES, INSURANCES, and ALL OTHER DESCRIPTIONS of BRITISH and FOREIGN STOCK.

Mr. SPARDO has for sale shares in English mines paying from 10 to 20 per cent. upon the present price, in bi-monthly and quarterly dividends, as also a number of shares in good progressive mines, some of which he with confidence specially recommends to the public as sound investments.

Mr. SPARGO gives every information as to position and prospects of all mining undertakings, upon application, either personally or by letter, and is enabled, through his long experience, aided by his monthly visits to Cornwail, Devon, and Waies, to obtain the most reliable information as to the numerous mines in those districts. He will, at all times give the best advice as to investment in mines, and, if necessary, inspect them himself; as in all cases he wishes to be guided by the intrinsic value of the property. Upon the receipt of 5s. he will furnish a selected list of dividend and progressive companies.

panies.

Mr. Syango has published the following works, viz.:—

Statistics and Observations upon the Mines of Cornwall, 1859, price 2s. 6d.

Ditto ditto 1860, price 2s. 6d.

Ditto ditto 1862, price 5s.

Ditto ditto 1864, price 5s.

Physical, Géological, and Parish Map of Cornwall. Scale, three miles to an inch.

Printed in three colours, showing distinctly the mining districts, the height of the hills,

&z. Price 10s. 6d., on cloth and rollers.

Geological maps of the various mining districts, showing the boundary line of each mine, with the lodes, cross-courses, and elvan courses by which it is traversed. Price

2s. 6d. each.

Model, or Relief, map of Cornwall 6 and courses by which it is traversed.

A deach,

Model, or Relief, map of Cornwall (6 ft. 6 in. by 5 ft.), presenting the names of every

and village, as also every characteristic point of the county. Price £5 5s.

Dividends received, calls paid, and all orders promply negociated.

Commission 1½ per cent.

SPARGO has 20 years' experience of mining, ten of which he was engaged in prac-

Mr. Spargo has 20 years' experience of min theal mining, and ten years he has transacted business in mining shares and stock, 924 and 226, Gresham House, Old Brad-street, City, E.C. Bankers: Bank of London, and the Metropolitan and Provincial Bank (Limited).

RITISH AND FOREIGN STOCK, SHARE,
AND MINING OFFICES, No. 2, WINCHESTER BUILDINGS, GREAT
WINCHESTER STREET, LONDON, E.C.
MESSOS, FULLER AND CO. continue to BUY and SELL EVERY DESCRIPTION of SHARES in BANKS, CANALS, MINES, RAILWAYS, and GOVERNMENT STOCK, either for money or account. Stock Exchange business effected upon
the regal commission.

ual commission.

graphic messages promptly attended to, and every information supplied, either ally or by letter. Office hours, from Ten to Four o'clock.

Bankers: The Metropolitan and Provincial Cornhill.

OLORADO MINING AGENCY OF
OFFICES, DENVER AND CENTRAL CITIES, COLORADO; and 4 and 6,
PINE STREET, NEW YORK CITY.
INFORMATION GIVEN On all COLORADO MINING PROPERTY,
EXAMINED, and REPORTED UPON.
FULLY DEVELOPED MINES FOR SALE.
MINING PROPERTY BOUGHT, SOLD, or TAKEN ON COMMISSION.
Stockholders and other parties having interests in Colorado mining property can at all times obtain confidential and reliable information to latest dates, as to the value of their investments.

MR. R. SYMONS, SURVEYOR, &c., TRURO, having engaged a lithographic artist, is PREPARED to EXECUTE EVERY DESCRIPTION of MAPS, PLANS, CHARTS, PROSPECTUSES of MINES, &c., in the best style of art, at the shortest notice, and at moderate prices.

Surveying and Lithographic Offices, Fydar-street, Truro, July 14, 1864.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. ries of Cornwall.

Stanmaries of Cornwall.

In the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the CHIVERTON WHEAL ROSE MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a PETITION for the WINDING-UP of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY by the Court was, on the 2d day of August inst., presented to the Vice-Warden of the Standing William Rodd and Francis Trenerry, creditors of the said company, and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Vice-Warden, at the sittings of the Court, to be holden at Truro, Cornwall, on Wednesday, the 17th day of August inst., at Twelve o'clock at noon.

Any contributory or creditor of the company may appear at the hearing and oppose the same, provided he has given at least two clear days' notice to the petitioners, their solicitor, or agents, of his intention to do so, such notice to be forthwith forwarded to P. P. Smith, Eaq., secretary of the Vice-Warden, Truro.

Every such contributory or creditor is entitled to a copy of the petition and affidavit verifying the same, from the petitioners or their solicitor, within 24 hours after requiring the same, on payment of the regulated charge per folio.

Affidavits intended to be used at the hearing, in opposition to the petition, must be filed at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on or before Monday, the 15th day of August 1st,, and notice thereof must at the same time be given to the petitioners, their solicitor, or agents.

HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Truro (Agents for H. F. Whitefield, St. Columb, Solicitor for the Petitioners).

Dated Truro, August 5, 1864.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

N the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the WEST CRINN'S COPPER MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given. N the MATTER Of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the WEST CRINN'S COPPER MINING COMPANY, Notice is hereby given hat ALL CREDITORS of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY are REQUIRED, or referre the 74th of August inst., to SEND in THEIR NAMES and ADDRESSES and the AMOUNTS and PARTICULARS of THEIR SEVERAL CLAIMS on the aid company, to William Michell, Esq., the Registrar of the said Court, at Truro. Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, August 8, 1864.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the WENDRON UNITED MINING COMPANY.—TO BE SOLD, under the direction of the Registrar of the said Court, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Monday, the 29th day of August Inst., at Eleven o'clock in the forencon, at WENDRON UNITED MINES, in the parish of Wendron, within the said Stannaries, either together or in lots, the MINE SETTS or GRANTS of the said company, and the undermentioned MINING MACHINERY and MATERIALS, namely:—

ONE 24 in, cylinder ROTARY ENGINE, with 5 tons BOILER.

1 fly-wheel, 10 tons.

2 bobs, 4½ tons each.

1 fly-wheel, 10 tons.

1 fly-wheel, 10 tons.

1 strong breads and axle, with 4 frames.

18 in pumps.

160, 140, and 60 fms. of horse whim chair and tackle.'
40 fms. 8 in. and 30 fms. 6 in. launders.
11 strips 25 ft. long.
36 slime trunks. 8 in. doorpieces. 11 ft. 7 in. working pieces.

2 8 in. II pieces.
1 8 in. plunger pole, stuffing box & gland.
1 6 in. plunger pole, stuffing box & gland.
1 5 in. ditto
70 fms. of ladders, iron staves.
30 fms. 7 in. wood rods.
Strapping plates, with rod pins complete. 24 flat frames. 8 hand frames, with sheds and coffers. in. H pieces

stamp tubs. o capstan and shears, with pulleys

2 stamp tubs,
9 barrows.
Several 4 in. air pipes,
2 patent air machines.
A large and small crane.
A large quantity of Norway and American timber, and several wood sheds.
1 40 in. smiths' beliows, anvil, and vice large stock.

20 fms. 6 in. ditto
4 arm capstan and shears, with pulleys
60 fms. % 6 hain.
1 large 4 ft. pulley.
75 fms. wire-rope.
15 small pulleys, with stand complete.
Shaft bob and stand complete, with
20 fms. 5 in. wood rod.
A quantity of smiths' and mine tools, pick
hilts, shovels, oil and tallow, and account
restrictions of the Registrary of the said Court, in Traro; or to
Messrs. HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Solicitors, Truro
Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, August 10, 1864.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the NORTH WHEAL VOR MINING COMPANY.—By an order made by his Honour the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries in the above matter, dated the 26th day of July last, on the petition of Aired Byard Sheppard, of Torquay, in the county of Devon, and John Nicholas Payne, of No. 11, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, in the City of London, creditors and also contributories of the said company, it was ordered that the said NORTH WHEAL VOR MINING COMPANY should be WOUND-UP by this Court, under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1862.

[HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Turno (Agents for S. T. G. Downing, Redruth, Solicitor for the Petitioners).

IN RE THE BRITISH ZINC ROLLING COMPANY (LIMITED), ZINC ROLLING MILLS, with the NEWLY ERECTED PLANT and MACHINERY, situate in MACCLESFIELD STREET, CITY ROAD.

MACCLESTIELD STREET, CITY ROAD.

MACCLESTIELD STREET, CITY ROAD.

MACCLESTIELD STREET, CITY ROAD.

MACCLESTIELD STREET, CITY ROAD.

Master of the Rolls to SELL, BY AUCTION, on Wednesday, 7th September, 1884, at One o'clock precisely, at the Gulidhall Coffee-house, Gresham-street, London, in One Lot, the LEASEHOLD INTEREST in the PREMISES, and the whole of the newly fitted PLANT and MACHINERY, by Galloway, of Manchester, capable of rolling 25 tons of zine per week.

The BUILDINGS have been almost entirely re-built since 1882, and comprise a spacious, light, and lofty mill, paved with cast-iron flooring plates, and fitted with TWO PAIRS of 18 in. ROLLS, 48 in. wide, with massive driving gearing, one pair of shears, and ONE CIRCULAR CUTTING MACHINE, driven by a PAIR of 30 horse power HORIZONTAL STEAM ENGINES, on the compound principle, with PATENT STEAM BOILER, all erected in 1882, by Galloway, of Manchester, and but little used. TWO ZINC NAIL MAKING MACHINES, MELTING and ANNEALING FURNACE, WEIGHING MACHINE, &c.

The other erections comprise a lofty brick chimney shaft, offices for clerks and principal, stable for two horses, and loft, conch house, coal store, a large ground-floor store warehouse, smithy, foreman's office, and store room; an enclosed wharf and yard, with gateway entrance.

gateway entrance.

The premises are held on lease from the Regent's Canal Company, for a term of seven years, from 25th of March, 1862, subject to the rent of £150 per annum, and the Canal Company have consented to extend the term to an approved and responsible purchaser, so as to make it seven years from the present time.

To be viewed till the sale. Particulars may be had of George Price, Esq., 17, Marklane; of Messrs. Terrell and Champerlain, solicitors, 30, Basinghall-street; and of Messrs. Fuller and Horsey, 13, Billiter-street, London, E.C.

E. B. CHURCH, Chief Clerk.

TO MINE AGENTS, IRONFOUNDERS, AND RAILWAY CONTRACTORS.

MESSRS. MONK AND SON WILL SELL, BY PUBLIC
LIVER AUGUSTON, on Wednesday, the 17th of August next, at DEVON WHEAL
UNION MINE, the VALUABLE MATERIALS thereon, comprising—
ONE POWERFUL WATER-WHEEL, 40 ft. diameter, 10 ft. breast, oak rings, from
sockets and cylinder ends, with 2 cranks, saddles, and gun-metal bearings, with connections attached for pumping; about 100 fms. of launders, 6 ft. 6 in. wide, of 2 in. pine,
in excellent condition, with stands, caps, &cc., complete.

2 capstans, 8 and 10 arms.
100 fms. 12 in. capstan 700e.

in excellent condition, with stand
2 capstans, 8 and 10 arms.
120 fms. 12 in. capstan rope.
130 fms. 10 in. ditto, nearly new.
2 shears, 40 ft. and 60 ft. high.
36 fms. 20 in. pumps.
17 fms. 14 in. ditto.
18 fms. 15 in. ditto.
14 fms. 10 in. ditto.
4 19 in. working barrels.
3 13 in. ditto
2 12 in. ditto
1 19 in. ditto 10. windoore, with Hange pins, &c., complete.
15 bucket prongs for the various lifts.
60 fms. 2 in. bucket rods.
30 fms. 2 is, in. ditto
10 fms. 1 is, in. ditto
40 fms. 2 in. fat-rods, with pulleys and stands.

stands.

12 other pulleys and stands.

15 fms. 12 in. main rods.

31 fms. 8 in. ditto

Hammered iron strapping plates, and pins
for rods.

7 fms. 2½ in. iron main rod.

18 shaft rolls.

7 fms. 14 fms. ladden. 1 9 in. ditto
4 19 in. and 20 in. matching
2 13 in. ditto
2 12 in. ditto
1 10 in. ditto 7 Ins...
18 shaft roils.
74 fms. ladders.
Shaft and bed easing, cistern, &c.
2 shaft bobs.
2 angle bobs.
1 balance bob.
1 balance bob.

1 drawing machine and shed complete.

3 19 in, windbores.

3 13 in. ditto
2 12 in. ditto
Large quantity of various size chains, 2 double power crab winches, 2 lifting jacks and 8 pairs of various size blocks, machine and winze kibbles, clacks, valves, &c., various sizes; yokes, staples, and glands; 1 40 in. smiths' bellows, nearly new; 2 anvils, 1 vice, smiths' horse, forge and crane, screw stocks, with taps and dies; smiths and miners' tools, new fron and cast-steel, shovels, &c.; saw-pit, grinding stone and frame, carpenters' bench, quantity of new timber, old brass, several tons of wrought and cast scrap iron, powder, safety-fuse, oil, and 15 cwts. of antifriction grease; beam and scales, weights, grate and kitchen stove, with account-house furniture, and other articles too numerous to mantion.

and kinesis siove, while account house mention.

Also, the agent's-house, just built, containing eight rooms, with a large enclosed garden. Term unexpired about 19 years. Wood sheds and stable.

These materials are well worth notice, as they are of the best description. There is every facility for removing the materials, as the mine adjoins the turnpixe-road to Tavistock from Okehbampton, and is about two miles from the Tavistock Railway station. For viewing the same, apply to Capt. Cock, on the mine.

Refreshments to be on the table at Twelve o'clock. Sale to commence punctually at One o'clock.

HORIZONTAL ENGINES FOR SALE, at very low prices:
One 12 in. cylinder, 24 in. stroke; one 12 in. cylinder, 36 in. stroke; and t
14 in. cylinders, 24 in. stroke. All ready for delivery, and may be had with or with
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Pountney-hill Cannon-street E.C.

NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, AND CO., ENGINEER, BEDFORD BONWORKS, TAVISTOCK.

MANUFACTURERS of STEAM ENGINES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, makes the BEST and NEWEST PRINCIPLES. We beg more especially to call the steam of the public to the manufacture of our BOILERS, which have been tested by most our leading engineers. PUMP WORK CASTINGS of EVERY DESCRIPTION, both of brass and fron. HAMMERED IRON and HEAVY SHAPES of ASY RIZ. CHAINS made of the best iron, and warranted. RAILWAY WORK of EVERY DESCRIPTION.

CHAINS made of the best iven, and waitshiese. Saleman work of Every Description.

ALL ORDERS FOR ABROAD RECEIVE their BEST ATTENTION. Nicesus, Williams, and Co. have hed 20 years' experience in supplying machinery to found miles, and selecting experienced workmen to erect the same, where required mines, and selecting experienced workmen to erect the same, where required Messars. Nicrolate, Williams, and Oo. have always a LARGE STOCK of SECOND. HAND MINE MATERIALS in stock, and at moderate prices.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL-ATLAS WORKS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL—ATLAS WORKS.

HENRY CLAYTON AND CO., ENGINEERS AND IRONFOUNDERS, on and after Monday, the 8th August, will TRANSFER the MANUFACTURE of their PATENT BRICK and THE MACHINES, CONTRACTORS and CONSTRUCTIVE MACHINERY GENERALLY, from their et works, at Upper Park-place, Dorset-square, to their spacious NEW ATLAS EXGL.

MEERING WORKS, FOUNDRY, AND OFFICES, in the WOODFIELD BOAD, HARROW ROAD, LONDON, W.

HENRY CLAYTON and Co. INVITE the ATTENTION of BRICK MANUFACTURERS to their recently PATENTED PNEUMATIC DRYING PROCESS,

Catalogues free by post on application.

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TUBBINES, WATER-WHEELS, VENTILATORS for MINES, FANS, PUMPING
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CHANICAL OPERATIONS, PUMPING ARRANGEMENTS, MODES of TRANS.
MITTING POWER THROUGH INTRICATE WORKINGS, &c., as required in the
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PATENTEE AND MANUFACTURER OF TUBING FOR MINES, AND COLLIERY BRATTICE CLOTH.

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Estamissized 1647.
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Passenger carriages and wagons built, either for cash or for payment over a
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MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY WAGONS, WROUGHT and CAST IRON
CARRIAGE and WAGON WHEELS, LURRIES, and ROAD WHEELS
and AXLES OF EVERLY DESCRIPTION.
PATENT WHEEL MANUFACTORY, BEVERLEY IRONWORKS,
BEVERLEY, YORKSHIRE.

RON PYRITES.—PERSONS REQUIRING IRON PYRITES
from Spain, with FIFTY PER CENT. SULPHUR, are requested to apply to B,
ABEILLE, Fonda del Commercio, Santander, Spain.

SPIEGELEISEN.—SPECULAR PIG IRON of the VERY BEST QUALITY, £7 10s. PUDDLED STEEL, in square and flat bars, £11 10s., f.o.b. at Hull. Samples on application. JULIUS GOLDSTEIN, Hamburg.

O A L C U T T I N G M A C H I N E R Y.—
The WEST ARDSLEY COMPANY having, by recently patented improvement, perfected their coal cutting machinery, worked by compressed air, are NOW READY to MAKE CONTRACTS for the CONSTRUCTION and USE of their NM READY to MAKE CONTRACTS for the CONSTRUCTION and USE of their NM AGHINES.
The results of twelve months' experience in the working of these machines, by the West Ardsley Company, have proved most satisfactory, their use being found in CHEAPEN the COST and IMPROVE the average SIZE of the COAL, to LIGHTEN the LABOUR, and also to MODIFY the SANTARY CONDITION of the MINE.
All communications to be made to Messrs. FIRTH, DONISTHORPE, and BOWER, No. 8, Britannia-street, Loeds.

TOTICE.—The WEST ARDSLEY COMPANY, having reason to believe that their patents are being infringed upon, hereby give notice that they will TAKE LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST ALL PARTIES who may MAKE FOR SALE, or USE ANY MACHINERY in the construction of which say such INFRINGEMENT is MADE.

Swan Rope Works.

ARNOCK, BIBBY, AND CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF FLAT and ROUND HEMP and IRON and STEEL WIRE
ROPES for MINING, RAILWAY, and SHIPPING PURPOSES.
MANILLA RORE OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, FIFTY PER CENT. STRONGER,
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WIRE ROPE OF FIRST QUALITY WIRE, and the HIGHEST STANDARD of
STRENGTH.

NEW COMBINED TURBINE, WINDING, AND PUMPING MACHINERY, MANUFACTURED by GEORGE LOW, MILLGATE IRON WORKS, NEWARK-UPON-TRENT, Who respectfully begs to bring the above to the notice of the mining public, as an exceedingly cheap and easy method of applying water-power for the above purposes. The TURBINE, WINDING, and PUMPING MACHINERY are all fixed complets to one strong cast-iron bed plate, which can be placed in any situation without pit or excavation, and any height not exceeding 33 ft. from bottom of fail, the supply and section pipe being all that is required to be connected to it, and can be brought in any direction. This combined machine can be easily removed when necessary.

G. Low begs also to state that the TURBINE is the most efficient and the chapati method of applying water-power for mining purposes.

MANUFACTURER of WINDING, PUMPING, CRUSHING, STAMPING MACHINERY, WINDING ENGINES, WATER WHEELS.

TMPROVED TURBINE WATER WHEELS CONSTRUCTED either to WORK VERTICALLY OR HORIZONTALLY, and upon the MOST SCIENTIFIC and EFFECTIVE PRINCIPLE.

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To be incorporated with limited liability.

Capital £15,000, divided into 6000 shares, of £2 10s. each.

Deposit 5s. per share on application, and 10s. per share on allotment.

No further call will be made for six months.

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Reports, with prospectuses, forms of application for shares, and plans of the miss, with all other information, may be had at the offices of the company, as above.

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In 6000 shares, of £3 each.

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LOCAL MANAGER—Capt. R. Rowe, Manager of the Great OFFICE,—8, AUSTINFRIARS, LONDON.

This company is formed for the purpose of purchasing and working the North Lazer line (with the machinery and plant thereon), the set or grant of which immediately lions that of the Great Laxey Mines, in the Isle of Man, and is on the run of the company of the

me lodes. The North Laxey Mine is already in operation, with two shafts down 38 and 60 fms. spectively, the latter of which is now in course of being sunk to a 70 fm. level, in a de valued at 2 to 3 tons of lead ore for the length of the shaft (12 ft.). There have been sold from the workings to the present time 222% tons of lead or

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As instances of the richness of lead mines in the Isle of Man, it may be mentioned that the Great Laxey Company is in 12,500 shares, and the present price is about £15 per share, or £12 premium, the mine having aircady divided about £36,000, and making large profits; while the Foxdale Mines are also very productive, and have divided, but date about £160,000.

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TAVISTOCK IRONWORKS AND STEEL ORDNANCE
COMPANY (LIMITED).
(LATE GILL AND CO.)
ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
MASUFACTURESS OF
STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, AND MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS.
CHAINS, SHOVELS, EDGE TOOLS, AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CAST
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RAILWAY, OR AGRIGULTURAL PURPOSES,
Machinery sent to all parts of the world.
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MANJFACTURERS OF PORTABLE and FIXED STEAM ENGINES, MAHINREY for PUMPING, HOISTING, GEINDING, SAWING, &c., ENGINES
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SPECIAL DRAWINGS WHEN REQUIRED.
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WEIGHBRIDGES, overhead TRAVELLING WEIGHING CRANES and CRABS,

BAILWAY WEIGHING TURNABLES, &c.

Of the WALL, PILLAR, FORTABLE, or TRAVELLING KINDS; and CRABS and
WINCHES FOR STEAM OF HAND FOWER, &c. Also, TURNTABLES, WATER

WOLUMNS, TANKS, and PUMPING MACHINERY, and GENERAL RAILWAY

PLANT, MAUGHURED AND GENERAL RAILWAY

RICHARD KITCHIN ENGINEED

AST, manufactured by RICHARD KITCHIN, ENGINEER AND IRONFOUNDER, SCOTLAND BANK IRONWORKS, WARRINGTON.

Prize Medal Awarded Great Exhibition, 1851, and International Exhibition, 1862.

PATENT SAFETY FUZE WORKS, TUCKINGMILL, of the late Mr. Thomas Dayer this firm has consisted of John Solomon Bickford, general Shirth, Francis Paton, Simon Dayer, and William Bickford Smith. It is requested that all letters may be addressed, and all letters may be addressed, and Bickford, Smith, AND CO.

THE UNITY PATENT SAFETY FUSE COMPANY SCORRER, CORNWALL, SOLICIT ORDERS for the DIFFERENT KINDS of SAFETY FUSE which they are PREPARED to SUPPLY, of SUPERIOR QUALITY, and of ANY LENGTH.

Gun Cotton Manufactory.

Gun Cotton Manufactory.

MESSRS. THOMAS PRENTICE AND CO.,
GREAT EASTERN CHEMICAL WORKS, STOWMARKET, SUFFOLK.
This manufactory has been established for the purpose of preparing GUN COTTON,
secording to the Austrian process, and was opened on the 26th of January last, under
its impection of Baron Lenk. Messrs. Thomas Prentice and Co. are now able to
SUFFLY GUN COTTON, in its most approved form, either for the purposes of engimenting and mining, or for military and submarine explosion, and for the service of
stillery, as a substitute for gunpowder.
The advantages of Baron Lenk's GUN COTTON are the following:—
For Purposss of ABTLLERY.—The same initial velocity of the projectile can be obtisized by a charge of gun cotton one-fourth of the weight of gunpowder. There is no
sawke from the explosion of gun cotton; it does not foul the gun, nor heat it to the injurious degree of gunpowder. There is much smaller recoil of the gun. The same initial
velocity of projectile is produced, with a shorter length of barrel. In projectiles of the
maiars of explosive shells it breaks the shell more equally into much more numerous
pless than gunpowder. When used in shells, one-third the weight of gun cotton produess double the explosive force of gunpowder.
For Civil Engisements and Miniso.—In driving tunnels through hard rock a charge
of gun cotton of given size exerts double the explosive force of gunpowder, thus a smaller
number of holes is necessary. It may be so used as, in its explosion, to reduce the rock
to much smaller pieces than gunpowder, and so facilitate its removal. As gun cotton
produces no smoke, the work can proceed much more rapidly, and with less injury to the
health of the miners. In working coal mines the advantages of bringing down much
larger quantities of material with a given charge, and the absence of bringing down much
larger quantities of material with a given charge, and the absence of bringing down much
larger quantities of material with a given charge, and the absence of bringing down much
larg

power than gunpowder. For the same purpose gun cotton, from its lightness, has the advantage of keeping affact the water-tight case in which it is contained, while gunpowder size it to the bottom.

For NAVAL WARFARE.—In the batteries of ships, between decks, and in casemated forts, the absence of smoke facilitates continuous rapid firing. The absence of fouling and of heating are equally advantageous for naval as for military artillery.

GEMERAL ADVANTAGES.—Time, damp, and exposure do not alter the qualities of the plant gun cotton. It has already been preserved 10 years without injury or decay, it can be transported through fire without danger, simply by being wetted, and when dried in the open air it becomes as good as before. In the case of a ship, or a fortress, or acity being on fire, this quality may be of the greatest value. It is much safer than gunpowder, owing to its being manufactured in the shape of rope or yarn. It cannot escape from its package, or be spliled by accident. The patent gun cotton is entirely free from the danger of spontaneous combustion, and secures that degree of safety and certainty which, at the time of the original invention, the gun cotton of Schönbein did not possess. Messrs. Thomas Pressrroz and Co. are now in a position to contract with the owners of miles, engineers, contractors, and governments for gun cotton prepared in the various forms required for their use. Mining charges will be supplied in the rope form, according to the diameters of bore required, and gun cotton match-line, as well as instructions for saing it in mines, will be supplied with it.

The great advantage of gun cotton make its use in practice very much cheaper than its comparative price would appear to show; in blasting rock, for example, the rapidity as quantity of the work done, with a given expense of wages, &c., is largely in favour of sun cotton.

Messrs. Thomas Prestrice and Co. are also prepared to manufacture the gun cotton, and ediliver it in the form of gun cartridges, adapted to every descrip

EDWARDS'S PATENT MINERAL ORE AND COAL WASHING MACHINE.—This is by far the MOST ECONOMICAL, as well as the MOST PERFECT MACHINE MADE. Each machine is capable of washing 25 to 80 tas per diem, according to quality.—Full particulars, testimonials, &c., may be obtained from E. Edwards, Esq., C.E., 1, York-buildings, Adelphi, where a working model may be seen.

CREASE'S PATENT EXCAVATING MACHINERY, for SUPERSECUING the SLOW and EXPENSIVE USE of MANUAL LABOUR in SINKING SHAFTS, DRIVING LEVELS, TUNNELLING, &c., is guaranteed to drive through any rock of average hardness at a minimum rate of 1 fm. per diem, and to sink shafts at the rate of 2 fms. in three days.

Mr. Cakass will undertake contracts for sinking shafts, driving levels, &c., at an enormous reduction of time and great saving in cost.

Applications to be addressed (for the present) to the patentee, Mr. E. S. CREASE, Taxistick, Deven.

Taviscic, Devon.

By providing the power of calculating the time and cost to explore a certain depth and extent of ground, speculation in mining will be assimilated to commercial pursuits, with this numistakable advantage—that when the ground has been once carefully and judicious judicious judicious provided, and operations properly and systematically carried out for its de visioness, there would be far less chance of unsatisfactory results than are met with presentation and manufacturers in the usual routine of their business. As this imperiant invention must beneficially interest the landowners, mine proprietors, merriants, and miners, wacoins it will meet with immediate adorsion.—Missing, Journal. ners, we opine it will meet with immediate adoption. — Mining Journal.

TO IRON AND COAL MASTERS, MINING AND QUARRY COMPANIES, &c.
FOR PREVENTING IRON FROM RUST, AND WOOD FROM DECAY. BRILLIANT JET BLACK, SUPERIOR to PAINT in APPEARANCE, dries in less time, contains preservative qualities of the best bushion, and is economical in its use; one gallon, at 1s., is equal to 14 lbs. of paint, which cast 4s. For COLLERY HEAD GRARING, RAILWAY MAGONS, BULERR, CASTINGS, CAM, BOATS, &c., it is especially adapted. In casks containing 10, 15, and 20 cwts. in quantities of 1 ton and upwards, price £11 per ton.

TURPENTINE SUBSTITUTE.
Glurm and Co. have now on hand a really splendid painting sample of spirits of turnities substitute, a pure crystal, not more volatile than the genuine American turpensa, and quite inoffensive to smell. Price, 2s. per gallon, in 30-gallon casks.

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This cil gives a pure, white sort, and brilliant light, "asily regulated, and portable. It works or public buildings, where gas is not desirable, the brilliancy and economy the article are unequalled.

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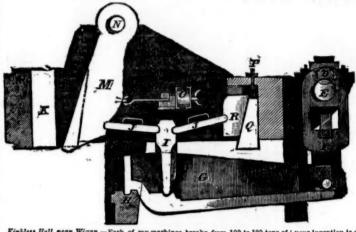
Not liable to leak, and which economies space in the stores. From 600 gallons, 48 diameter by 84 in height, price £10 10s., down to 10 gallons, 16 diameter by 21 in height, price 18s., with every variety of size and price between.

Strong is. od. | 3 galls. ... 6s. 0d. | 3 galls. ... 6s. 0d. | 4 galls. ... 6s. 0d.

WAGON GREASE.

GLOVER AND CO., No. 40, MANESTY LANE, LIVERPOOL.

PATENT STONE BREAKER, OR ORE CRUSHING MACHINE,



Kirkless Hall, near Wigan.—Each of my machines breaks from 100 to 120 tons of limestone or ore per day (10 hours), at a saving of 4d, per ton.

JONE LANCESTER, of the hardest copper ore stone per hour.

JONE LANCESTER, it will break 10 tons of the hardest copper ore stone per hour.

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H. R. MARSDEN, SOHO FOUNDRY,

General Frémont's Mines, California.—The 15 by 7 in, machine effects a saving of the labour of about 30 men, or \$75 per day. The high estimation in which we hold

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TAMES RUSSELL AND SONS (the original patentees and first makers of wreight-from tubes), of the CROWN FATENT TUBE WORKS, WEDNESBURY, STAFFORDSHIRE, have been AWARDED A PRIZE MEDAL for the "good work" displayed in their wrought-from tubes and fittings.

Warehouse, 81, Upper Ground-street, London, 8.

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The CRUCIBLES manufactured by the PATENT PLUMBAGO CRUCIBLE COMPANY are the ONLY KIND for which a MEDAL has been AWARDED, and are now used exclusively by the English, Australian, and Indian Mints; the French, Russian, and other Continental Mints; the Royal Arsenals of Woolwich, Brest, and Toulon, &c.; and have been adopted by most of the large EnGINEERS, BRASSFUNDERS, and EFINERS in this country and abroad. The GREAT SUPERIORITY of these melting pots consists in their capability of melting on an average 40 pourings of the most difficult metals, and a still greater number of these of an ordinary character, some of them having a caually reached the EXTRAORDINARY NUMBER of 96 meltings. They are unaffected by change of temperature, never crack, and become heated much more rapidly than any other crucibles. In consequence of their great durability, the saving of waste is also very considerable.

The company have recently introduced CRUCIBLES SPECIALLY ADAPTED for the following purposes, viz.—MALLEABLE IRON MELTING, which are found to save nearly 1½ ton of fuel to every ton of steel fused; and for ZINC MELTING, has indicated much longer than the ordinary iron pots, and saving the great loss which arises from mixture with iron.

For lists, testimonials, &c., apply to the Patent Plumbago Crucible Company, Batterses Works, London, S.W.

Fully described in the Mining Journal of July 5.

MESS RS. W. EASSIE AND CO.,
RAILWAY SAW MILLS, MOULDING SHOPS, &c., AND
GENERAL TIMBER CONVERTING YARDS,
ARE PREFARED to FURNISH QUOTATIONS for any description of WOOD FITTINGS for home or foreign RAILWAY STATIONS, BARRACKS, EXHIBITIONS,
DWELLINGS, WAREHOUSES, FACTORIES, STORES, GLASS HOUSES, &c.
They will also CONTRACT for WOODEN FITTINGS of ANY KIND in CONNECTION with IRON BUILDINGS, &c.
The above would in all cases be consigned ready fitted, so as to ensure speedy re-crection.
Numerous drawings of works of the above nature, already executed, can be seen on
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The above Firm supply Barrows, Carts, Wagons, temporary Huts, permanent Shedding, and every description of Miners' and Contractors' Tools, at the very lowest prices. References can be given where many thousands of the above have been supplied to different parts of the world. Prices quoted on application. Delivered to any station, or home or foreign port.

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CAST STEEL for PUNCHES, TAPS, and DIES,
TURNING TOOLS, CHISELS, &c.
CAST STEEL PISTON RODS, CRANK PINS, CON-NECTING RODS, STRAIGHT and CRANK AXLES, SHAFTS, and FORGINGS of EVERY DESCRIPTION.

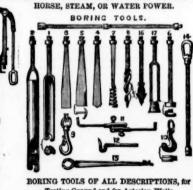
DOUBLE SHEAR STEEL,
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BRING STEEL,
GERMAN STEEL,
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Locomotive Engine, Railway Carriage and Wagon Springs and Buffers.

SHEAF WORKS AND SPRING WORKS, SHEFFIELD.
ONDON WARRHOUSE,—35, QUEEN STREET, CANNON STREET, CITY, E.C.
where the largest stock in the world may be selected from.

CLINTON AND OWENS (LATE B. FOWLER AND CO.), WHITEFRIARS STREET, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.,

HYDRAULIC AND GENERAL ENGINEERS, MANUFACTURERS OF PUMPS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR HAND,



Testing Ground and for Artesian Wells PORTABLE, SINGLE, and DOUBLE BARREL, and other PUMPS, and PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.

CRABS, CRANES, PULLEY BLOCKS, and HOISTING TACKLE.

ANY OF THE ABOVE CAN BE HAD ON HIRE OR PURCHASE

Full information, Drawings, Price Lists, &c., re-ting to the above, and to Hydraulic Machinery of all scriptions—Crabs, Pulleys, Blocks, and Hoisting ackle of superior manufacture—may be had on ap-

FOR REDUCING TO SMALL FRAGMENTS ROCKS, ORES, AND MINERALS OF EVERY KIND.

It is rapidly making its way to all parts of the globe, being now in profitable use in California, Washoe, Lake Superior, Australia, Cubs, Chili, Brazil, and throughout the United States & England.

The subjoined section illustrates Blake's Stone Breaker, just as ade the last five years, and is fully protected in every part by

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Extract from Specification:—A short but powerful vibration is imparted to one or both of the jaws by any convenient arrangement, and combination of powerful levers, worked by a crank or eccentric on the main shaft.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS will be taken at once against any person or persons found making, using, or vending any machine, the construction of which will constitute an infringement on the above naters.

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Alkali Works, near Wednesbury.—I at first thought the outlay too much for so simple an article, but now think it money well spent.

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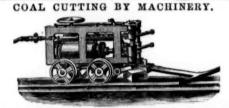
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Our 15 by 7 in. machine has broken 4 tons of hard winstone in 20 minutes, for fine road metal, free from dust. Messrs. One and Maddison, Stone and Lime Merchants, Darlington.

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PASTIER'S PATENT CHAIN PUMP.
APPLICABLE TO ALL KINDS OF MINES, DRAINAGE, WELLS, MARINE,
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1.—It utilises from 90 to 92 per cent. of the motive power.

2.—Its price and expense of installation is 75 per cent. less than the usual pumps employed for mining purposes.

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4.—It raises water from any depth with the same facility and economy.

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SHARE LIST THE MINING

BRITISH DIVIDEND MINES.
Shares. Mines. Paid. Last Pr. Business. Dividends Per Share. Last paid.
4000 Bedford United (copper), Tavistock + . 2 6 8 . 234 13 9 0 . 0 2 6
200 Hotalinck (tin, copper), ot. sust 91 8 U.s 477 15 0 3 0 0 Nov. 1004
10 0 0 10 0 May 1984
** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** **
19000 Conner Miners of England of A A
40000 Ditto ditto (stock)100 0 0
867 Cwm Erfin (lead) Cardiganshire [L.] 7 10 0 25 25 19 3 0 0 15 0-Jaly 1864
** 100 to 200 10 U. 4 U 0-May 1884
1004 Day Ct. Com
250 Devolt (control time (S.E.) 1 0 0.0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
6144 East Caradon (copper), St. Cleer [S.E.] 2 14 6., 2914., 28 29 11 5 0 1 0 0 700 1000
200 East Darren (1001), Cardigatishire 02 U U.s 20 97 10 0 2 0 0 Tune 1004
130 East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Hogan 24 5 0 369 10 0 4 0 0 - June, 1864
3600 Wantel Clock Tale of Man II 1
** 61 U 1 U 0-June, 1864
1798 Great Wheal Fortune (tin), Breage 18 6 0. 12141114. 1214 5 15 2. 0 10 0—Nov. 1863
5908 Great Wh. Vor (tin,cp.), Helston [S.E.] 40 0 0 27142634 2714 3 19 6 0 12 0-Yune 1964
119 Great Work (tin), Germos
** 28 0 0 1 15 0—Feb. 1864
400 Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales* 18 15 0 — 160 421 10 0 3 0 0—June, 1864 9000 Marke Valley (copper), Caradon 4 10 6 5 4 4 3 5 4 2 14 0 0 1 0—July 1864
9000 Marke Valley (copper), Caradon 4 10 6 514 414 514 2 14 0 0 1 0—July, 1864 3000 Minera Boundary (lead), Wrexham [L.] 1 0 0 5 5 0 2 0 0 2 0—Aug. 1864
1800 Minera Mining Co. [L.], (id.), Wrexham 25 0 0 145 18 0 10 0 0 - May 1884
00000 Mining Co. of Ireland (cop., lead, coal) 7 0 0 16 19 7 0 12 2 Jan 1864
200 Nanty Mines (tead), Montgomery 20 0 0
6400 Par Consols (cop.), St. Blazey [S.E.]. 1 26 2½ 2½ 2½ 0130 0 26—Feb. 1864
200 Parys Mines (copper), Anglesey [L.]. 50 0 0 300 112 10 0 10 0 0 1012 1964
*** Folberro (tin), St. Agnes 15 0 0 7 19 6 0 10 0-Nov. 1863
. 1 0 0 1 0 0 July, 1863
Providence (this, only Lenant; S.E. J. 10 6 7 42 40 41 73 5 0 1 0 0-May, 1864
512 South Tolgus (cop.), Redruth, Cornwall 8 0 0 — 470 480 445 10 0 7 0 0—July, 1864 512 South Tolgus (cop.), Redruth, Cornwall 8 0 0 — 74 10 0 1 0 0—May, 1863
496 S. Wh. Frances (cop.), Illogan* [S.E.] 18 18 9 370 13 6 1 0 0-Nov. 1863

80 Bt. Ives Consols (till), St. Ivest 8 0 0 490 10 0 0 10 0-May, 1864
10 10 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
9000 West Basset (copper), Illogan [S.E.]. 1 10 0 — 25 13 0 0 5 0—July, 1864 3000 W.Chiverton, (id.), Perranzabuloe[S.E.] — 65 62½ 67½ 3 0 0 0 15 0—Aug. 1864
256 West Damsel (copper), Gwennap 38 10 0 51 0 0 1 10 0-July 1864
400 W.Wh.Beton(cop.), Camborne[S.E.] 47 10 0 230 2221/2271/4 409 0 0 4 0 0 June. 1864
513 When Basset (copper), Hogan [S.E.] 5 2 6 92% 90 95 601 10 0 1 10 0—Aug. 1864
1000 Wheal Basset and Grylls (tin) 7 0 0 71/2 8 3 0 0 0 10 0-Oct. 1863
512 Wheal Jane (silver-lead), Kea 3 10 0 — 14 10 0 0 10 0—May, 1864 1995 Wheal Kitty (tin), St. Agnes 5 4 6 — 18 6 0 5 0—Aug. 1864
896 Wh. Margaret(tin), Uny Lel. [S.E.]. 9 17 6. 10 . 76 5 0. 1 0 0-May 1862
1024 Wh. Mary Ann (ld.), Menheniot [S.E.] 8 0 0 15 1246 15 58 7 6 0 10 0-June 1864
100 Wheal Mary (tin), Lelant 36 2 6 288 5 0 4 0 0-Mar. 1864
80 Wheal Owles (tin), St. Just, Cornwall 70 0 0 343 3 0 5 0 0-May, 1864
396 Wheat Seton (tin, copper), Camborne . 58 10 0 220 205 210 178 15 0 4 0 0-Aug. 1864
Wa. Trelawny (81110.), Liskeard [S.E.] 6 17 0 20 21 49 12 6 0 12 6-May, 1864
000 Wicklow (copper) [L.], Wicklow 2 10 0 6 1 3 0 5 0-Nov. 1863 14 11 0 0 6 0-April, 1864
75 Printed - 14 - 15 - 15 - 15 - 15 - 15 - 15 - 15

[* Dividends paid every two months. † Dividends paid every three months.]

BRITISH MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

							20 00	***	** *	-	tr v.	CE.	
240	Boscean (tin), St. Chiverton (lead),	Just	[S.E.] 6	10 0	814	***	32 8 814	::				0-Mar.	1862
250	Condurrow (cop.,	tin), Camborn	0 45	0 0	50		45 60		85 0	0. 9	0	0-June,	1087
	Cook's Kitchen (co						16 17	**	1 7	0 0	7	0-May	1869
	Copper Hill (coppe								9 7	6		-Sept.	1002
	Craddock Moor (e								7 19	0. 0	4	0-July,	1869
	Devon and Cornwa							••	0 10	0 0	-	6-Feb.	1062
	Dyfngwm (lead),								0 17	6 0		6-Jan.	1863
940	Fowey Consols (co	pper), Tywar	dreath 4	0 0	-				41 9	8 0		6-June	1000
	Great South Tolgu						2 214		7 18	6 0		0—Dec.	1861
10240	Gunnis Lake (Clit	ters' Adit)	0	2 0	- "		- /-		0 3	0 0	i	6-Mar.	1869
	Levant (copper, tir								91 0	0 5	ô	0-May.	1860
	Mount Pleasant (1								18 18	1 0	7	6-Aug.	1869
8000	Orsedd (lead), Flin	tshire	0	0 8	8070				0 10	4 0	ó	8-Mar.	1889
5000	South Exmouth (le	ad), Christow	1	10 0	_				0 5	0 0	5	0—Dec.	1869
280	Spearne Moor (tin.	copper), St.	Just., 32	17 9	_	••		••				0-June.	
	Trelyon Consols (t					**						0-Sept.	
1000	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Hel	ston., 11	10 0		••						0-Mar.	
12000	Twelve Apostles Ar	nal. (ld.), Wre	xham 1	0 0	-	••			_				2002
	Wendron Consols (16 4	••	8 15			0-Jan.	1861
60	West Burton Gill	(lead), Yorks	hire 80	0 0			/-		14 10	0 3	0	0-June.	1861
1024	West Caradon (cop	.), Liskeard [8	5.E.]. 7	0 0			3 15	1	1 1	3 0	10	0-Oct.	1862
1024	Wheai Friendship	(copper), Deve	on 20	0 0	-	••	311/4	2	95 10	0 5	0		1861
1024	Wheal Grylls (tin)	, Perranuthno	e 3	14 0	-	••						0-Sept.	
	West Fowey Conso					••			0 19	0 0	3	0-May,	1869
									-		-	,	
								,					- 1

FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES.

	Australian (cop.), S. Australia [S.E.] 7		6			0 10 0 10-Dec. 1863
2464	Burra Burra (cop.), South Australia, &	0	0			315 0 0 8 0 0-Mar. 1864
6000	Central American (silver) [L.] 5		0			
15000	Cape Copper Mining [L. £10] [S.E.] 7					0 10 0 0 10 0-July, 1864
	Cobre Copper Co. (cop.), Cuba [8.E.] 40			32 29 31		100 0 0 0 8 0-July, 1864
	Don Pedro No. Del Rey[L. £1] [S.E.] 0					
	English and Australian [S.E.]					
			0			
	East Indian Coal, Calcutta [L.] 10		0			
	Fortuna (lead), Spain [L.] [S.E.] 2		0			
	Gen. Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia[S.E.]20		0	23 21 23		21 10 0 1 0 0-June, 1864
	Kapunda Mining Co., Australia [S.E.] 1		0	134		
15000	Linares (Id.), Pozo Ancho, Spain [S.E.] 3	0	0	614 514 614		
	Lusitanian (of Portugal) [S.E.] 2		0		••	2 1 0 0 0 0 7 1 1001
	Pontgiband(sillead), France [S.E.]20		0			
	Port Phillip (gold), Clunes [S.E.] 1		0		••	
	St. John del Rey (L.], Brazil [S.E.]. 15				**	
			0			
	Unit. Mexican(sil.), Mexico[S.E.]Av. 28		0	614 514 6	**	
	Vancouver (coal) [L. £10] 5		0			
	Victoria (London) Mining Co. [L.] 1		0			0 1 9 0 1 9-Aug. 1864
20000	West Canada Mining Company [L.] 1	0	0			0 12 0 0 5 0-June, 1864
45000	Yudanamutana (cop.), S. A. [L.] [S.E.] 3	0	0_	25% - 23% 25%		

FOREIGN MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

10000 Alten and Quænangen Unl. (cop.) [L.£5] 4 10 0 — 10000 Copiapo Mining Company, Chiii [S.E.] 16 0 0 —	. 4 5 0 0 15 0-Nov. 1853 . 6 18 0 0 10 0-Nov. 1862
10000 Gt. Barrier Land, Min., &c., N. Ze. [L. £5]4 10 0 — 103815 Mariquita and New Granada [S.E.] 1 0 9 34	15 per cent. —May, 1859 0 9 6 0 1 6—July, 1859

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

DIVIDEND IONE	TOTAL METALON	
Shares. Mines.	Paid. Last Pr. Bus. done. Last Call.	
35000 Alamillos (lead), Spain] L. £2]	0 12 6 136 % 1 Mar. 1864	
100000 Anglo-Brazilian (gold) [L. £1] [S.E.]	0 50 % 16 % Dec. 1868	
20000 Bearlz Tin Streaming Company [L. £1]	0 17 6 Oct. 1868	
25000 Capula (silver), Mexico [L. £2] [S.E.]	1 0 0Feb. 1864	
17000 Central Italian (copper) [7000 £2 paid]	0 6 0Jan. 1859	
10000 Coptapo Smelting [L.], Chili	10 0 0 Fully paid.	
75000 Dun Mountain (copper), New Zealand [L.][S.E.]	1 0 0 ¼ ¾Fully paid.	
50000 East del Rey (gold), Brazil [L. £3] [S.E.]	1 50 Oct. 1863	
30000 East Kongsberg NativeSilver Mining Co. of Norway [L.	£5] 1 12 0 — Dec. 1863	1
15000 Ei Chico Mining and Reduction (silver) [L. £5]	3 0 0 Mar. 1864	î
20000 Elbe Colliery Company, Bohemia [L.]	1 00 Fully paid.	•
30000 Ellerslie and Bardowie (copper), Jamaica	0 18 0 July, 1859	
8000 English and Canadian Mining Company [L.]		
40000 Fortune (copper), West Australia [L.]	2 0 0 —Fully paid.	
50000 Frontino and Bolivia (gold), New Granada [L. £2]	0 10 0 Mar. 1864	
80000 Great Northern (copper), South Australia [L. £2] [8.E.]	0 10 0 —Mar. 1864	
24000 Hindostan (copper), Bengal [L. £5]		
4000 Hope Silver-Lead and Copper Mining Co. [L.]. Jamaica.		
10000 Karbitz Colliery Company [L.]		
30000 Lagunazo (sulphur, copper), Portugal [L.]		
100000 Montes Aureos (gold), Brazil [L.] [S.E.]		
2000 New Burra Burra (copper) (Australia)		
10000 New Grand Duchy of Baden (silver-lead), near Freiburg		
50000 Nova Scotia (land and gold) [L. £2]		1
15000 Pachuca Silver Mining Company, Mexico [L. £1]		•
50000 Panulcillo (copper) [L. £4]	1 0 0 June, 1863	
6000 Peel River Land and Mineral [Limited]		
23000 Quebrada (copper), Venezuela [L. £10]	100 0 0 stock.	
10000 San Roque (lead), Spain	4 10 0Jan. 1864	
60000 Santa Barbara (gold), Brazil [L. £1]	5 0 0 —	
120000 Scottish Australian Mining Company [L. £1]	0 12 6 % %Jan. 1864	
15000 South Europe Mining Company. Spain [L. £5]	0 17 6 % Feb. 1864	
12000 Teplitz Colliery Co., Bohemia [L. £5]	3 00 May, 1860	
5000 Valgodemard Mining Company (L. £20)	3 0 0 June, 1863	
45000 Victor Emanuel (copper), Italy [L.]	0 76 Dec. 1863	
1000 Western Africa Malachite (copper) [L.]	1 0 0 Fully paid.	
12000 Wheal Ellen (copper), South Australia [L.]	110 0 0 Oct. 1862	

PROG	RESSIVE	MINES

Shares. Mines. Paid. Last Pr. Bus. done, 6000 North Chiverton (lead 1 0 0	1
	ON IN
2500 North Frances (cop.) 18 12 6 1411/2 14 "	10. 10
6000 N. Gt. Work Breege Fr. 481 a 70	PA II
1 16000 N. Hallenbeagle [8000 £1pd, 8000 8s. 6d. pd.] 6000 North Jane (tin, silver-lead). 2 4 6.	Nov. 18
2000 N. Levant (tin, cop.), St. Just 8 13 0	July, 18 May, 18 Maz, 18
6400 N. Phoenix(cop.) Linkinghorne 4 4 0. 6400 No. Pool (tin & cop.), Illogan. 1 15 8. 700 N. Roskear(cop.), Camborne. 31 5 0. 17	Jal. 14
6144 North Rosewarne (copper) 1 00	July, in
6000 N.Wh. Basset (cop.,tin)[S.E.] 4 0 0 2 3 3 4 5610 North Wh. Croft (cop.) (S.E.] 2 8 0 2 3 3 4 3 3 4	ANG. IN
1000 N.Wh.Seton, Camborne [L.£75] 2 10 0	Ally to
4096 Okel Tor (cop.), Calstock 6 11 6	Oct. In
5000 Pendeen Cons. (cop.), St. Just 4 7 0 34 24 34 25000 Pendells (tin), St. Agnes 2 16 0 34 24 34	AN IN
512 Penhallow Moor (silver-lead), 3 0 0 "	AM. II
200 Pentre Lygan (lead), [L. £30] 22 10 0 6000 Polhigey Moor (tin), Wendron 1 18 0	Fox for
12800 Prince of Wales (tin), Caistook 0 5 6	Pa, S
8000 Princess of Wales (tin), Sancreed 1 0 0	April, 18
512 Retanna Hill (tin), Wendron. 2 17 6.	Agell, is
6000 Roborough Down (cop.) [L.£3] 1 0 0 '11/4 2	. No call
6000 Roskear (copper), Camborne. 0 10 0.	Feb. 18
2000 Scorrier Con.(tin.cp.), St. Agnes 4 13 6.	Jan. 18
12500 Stiver Moun. (lead) [L.] 2 0 0	Fully a
4096 Sithney Wheai Metai (tin) . 3 10 0 221/4	June 10
100 South Bryn Gwing (lead) 7 00 5 45	· April, 18
6000 So. Buller (copper), Gwennap 0 14 0.	Aug. 18
6000 So. Carn Brea (cop.) [S.E.] 7 11 0	May, 18
2283 Sou. Crenver (cop.), Crowan. 12 9 0. 16s 15s. 16s 5000 South Darren (d.) [L. £3\4] 3 9 6	Oct. 16
5000 S. Poxdale(id.) Lof Man [L.£5] 2 0 0	Ang. 16 Dec. 16
2000 South Gorland (cop.), St. Day 4 10 0	April, is
1024 S. Herodsfoot (lead) Liskoard. 6 2 6	April, 18
96 South Pant-y-Gof (lead) 27 0 0 5325 So. Phonix (cop.) Linkin 7 1 4	July, 16 May, 16
6000 South St. Ives [L. £2 10s.] 0 50 58 1024 S. Tresavan (cop.), St. Day 5 6 7 58 16 58	July, 19
937 So. Wh. Crofty (cop.), Illogan 18 18 10, 14 12 14 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	Dec. 10 June, 10
1024 S. Wh. Lovell (tin), Wendron 2 0 7	Nov. 16 April, 16
794 Spearne Cons (til), St. Just. 6 12 0	Mar. 18
	Nov. II
640 Stamp Omce (lead), Mold 1 0 0	Doc. 16 July, 16 Jan. 16
920 Stray Park (cop., tin) [5.5.]. 33 16 6. 30 28 30 3500 Tin Hill (tin), St. Austeil 0 12 6 6000 Tolcarne (cop.), Camborne 1 18 0	July, lie Dec. 16
6000 Tolvadden (copper), Marazion 1 0 0 1600 Torbay Hematite Iron [L. £8] 6 7 6	Mar. In
5000 Treloweth (copper), St. Erth. 7 8 8	Dec. 18 Jan. 16 Jan. 18
501 Tresavean and Trethurrap 11 10 9	April, 18 July, 18
4096 Treweatha (silld.), Menhen. 5 12 0 % 12 % 12 0 5 12 0 5 12 0 14 34	May, 18
2500 Trimley Hall [1250 £1 pd., 1250 15s. paid]	April, in April, in Jan. 16
6400 Tyne Head (tin & cop. [L. £1] 0 16 0	Jan. 16 Jan. 16 July, 16
20000 Valantine (lead), Fliatsbire . 1 0 0	Jan. 18
3000 Wentworth Consols (lead) 3 0 0. 12	Oct. 16
10000 West Clogau (gold), Merioneth 1 0 0	Pallypi Pallypi Pallypi
1218 W.Condurrow(tin,cop.), Cam. 9 5 5	Sept. 16 June, 18
6000 W. Grylls (tin), Perranuthnoe 0 4 0 1½ 1½ N	Nov. in May, is
9000 West Par Con. (cp.) St. Blazey 2 16 0	lay, 18 July, 18 Lay, 18
1056 WestStray Park(cop.),Camb. 9 11 6	les, 16
612 West Wh. Frances (cop.), 1110. 92 5 0 31 29 31 41	laz, 186 lug, 186
8000 West Wh. Kitty(tin), St. Agnes 0 5 0	ept. 18
4096 West Wheal Vor (tin) 1 10 0 — M	far. 186 uly, 186
5000 Wheal Annie (cop.), Gwinear 1 13 0 589 5990 Wh. Arthur (cop.), Calatock. 4 6 6	ept. 180 pril, 180
256 Wheal Buller, Redruth [S.E.] 21 0 0 26 24 26 48 6000 Wh. Caradon (cop.), St. Ives. 2 2 6	aly, 186 aly, 186
6000 Wh. Colemso (cop.), Marazion . U 1 0 14	aly, 18 ay, 18 ay, 18
6000 Wheal Crofty (cop.), Hogan. 1 7 6. 238	az. 186 ily. 186
4096 Wh. Edward (cop.), Calstock. 8 10 6 116 1 114 Jul 1024 Wheal Emily Henrietta (cop.) 12 5 0 Jul 4090 Wh. Emma(cp.) Buckfastleigh 3 2 6 Jul	ily, 18
4000 Wh. Emma(cp)Buckfastleigh 3 2 6	ine, 186
6000 Wh. Grenville (cop.), Camborne 4 6 6	7, 16
8648 Wheal Hearle (tin), St. Just. 3 00	ne, 186
700 Wheal Lovell	y. 186
1800 Wh. Ludcott and Wrey (lead) 3 98., 2 . 1 1 1 2 . May 968 Wheal Margery (tin, copper) 20 6 10. —	- 2
8000 Wh. Norris (tin, cp.), St. Cleer 3 14 7	e, 166
1000 Wh. Pollard (cop.), St. Neot's 3 3 6 —	186
970 Wh. Prosper (cp., tin), Breage 13 18 10. —	11, 186
240 Wh. Reeth (tin), Uny Leiant 96 10 0 —	1,150
1006 Wheal Sidney(tin), Plympton 5 3 1 —	185
980 Wh. Trannack (cop.), Sithney 2 16 6 — Jaji	194
3000 Wh.Unity(cop.,tin),Gwinear 14 12 0 — Mar.	18
500 Wheal Vlow (copper) 0 9 0 —	I.
994 Worvas Downs (tin), Lelant, 7 7 0	M
1097 Yarner (copper), Devon 3 13 0	
2 621 661 666 61 626 661 661 661 661 661	

| MISCELLANEOUS | MISCELLANEOU

*, Those mines with [8,E.] appended have been admitted on the Stock Exchange. Those mines with [L.] app Limited Liability.